The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3657. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Mississippi from New-Orleans

Our Port Hudson Correspondence to June 3.

The Siege Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Capture of the Place a "Sure Thing."

Full Details of the Attack on the 27th ult.

Great Bravery of the First and Third Louisiana Black Regiments.

Six Distinct Charges Made by Them Upon the Enemy's Works.

Trouble With Guerrillas in the Teche Country.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CONDITION.

The United States steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. BAXTER, from New Orleans on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at 5:15 P. M., and made the passage to this port in five days and seventeen hours. She did not bring any mails, but through the courtesy of the Purser, we are placed in possession of our correspondence from Port Hudson and New Orleans, and full files of the New-Orleans papers.

The steamer *George Washington* was to leave on the 7th at 9 A. M. The steamer *McClellan* sailed on the 6th, and was passed in the river. On the morning of the 12th passed a steamer when off Barnegat, but it being foggy, could not learn her name.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Sunday, May 31, 1863.

It is not easy to write you an account of things yet in process of fulfillment; still more difficult is the task when dealing with a line of battle so extended and a scheme so complicated as that which contemplates the reduction of this stronghold of the enemy. Instead of one battle, the besieging of a place is really a series of battles, of daily—almost hourly repetition; and it is scarcely possible to convey to the reader a clear conception of it, until the whole affair is concluded, and—free from the horrid din of arms—one is able to collect his thoughts, and arrange the many disjointed parts into one harmonious whole. Knowing, however, the intense excitement that will be felt at the North, when it is known that we have really opened our thunder upon Port Hudson, I send at a venture, (for we have no regular mail communication,) a brief account of how we are progressing.

From the day I arrived here—on the 27th, until now—the evening of the 31st—I have had in my ears one almost constant roar of artillery, musketry and bursting shells—sometimes rumbling away in the distance, right and left—sometimes crushing through the trees in immediate proximity, and often kept up during the greater portion of the night.

I mentioned in my last that on the 26th I had the pleasure of riding along our lines with Gens. BANKS and ARNOLD. It was a trying day and night for the Commanding General, for it was the eve of the day of the commencement of that grand attack, or series of attacks, on Port Hudson, upon which the hopes of the nation are now hanging. With Port Hudson ours, Vicksburgh falls; with Port Hudson and Vicksburgh in our hands, the Mississippi is reclaimed, commerce revives, and the rebellion crumbles to pieces. Successful in so grand an undertaking, what name would stand higher on the record than that of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS? If unsuccessful, a greater man than even him would probably encounter the disastrous effect of a nation's disappointment. These were the thoughts, no doubt, occupying the General's mind as I saw him pacing the floor of the piazza at midnight, and going out alone on horseback at 2 A. M. to see to the perfection of some part of his arrangements. Those of us who expected that we were going to see brisk work in the morning, were not deceived, for the next day—Wednesday, the 27th—the ball was opened in earnest.

To give the reader a clear idea of what we are engaged in, it is necessary to have recourse to the map. It will there be seen that Port Hudson stands opposite a sudden bend in the Mississippi River. The river above and below the fortress is in possession of our gunboats, the rebels having nothing whatever afloat in those waters. They had two boats two days previously, and, doubtless, for the purpose of making good their escape if too sorely pressed, kept them snugly hidden in the Big Sandy Creek which runs into the Mississippi River immediately above Port Hudson. But Gen. BANKS had heard of this—had sent the indomitable Col. PRINCE to take them with a portion of his Seventh Illinois cavalry; and that gallant officer had sent the gratifying intelligence to headquarters, on the evening of the 25th, that the *Starlight* and *Red Chief* were in his possession.

Thus deprived of all possible means of escape by water, the next thing was to determine how to encircle them by land. This has been done by one of the most masterly plans that could have been possibly arranged. Commencing at the extreme northwestern end of Port Hudson, and stretching round it in a southeasterly direction, Gen. BANKS has succeeded in surrounding them by a complete semi-circle of troops; Brig.-Gen. GROVER—with the commands of Brig.-Gens. DWIGHT, PAINE, DUDLEY and WEITZEL—occupied the right, while Maj.-Gen. AUGUR occupied the centre, and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN the left wing; the entire line extending over a space of several miles.

It having been surmised that the plan of attack was to commence bombarding from all points, and—after four or five hours—to make a simultaneous rush at the forts from every direction, all eyes were anxiously strained at dawn in the direction of the forts, to catch the first notes of the impending struggle.

Sure enough they came. From early dawn cannonading was heard in every direction; and about 8 o'clock it grew into one loud and continuous roar.

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

Hearing the firing, apparently more fierce and continuous to the right than anywhere else, I hurried in that direction past the sugar house of Col. CHAMBERS, where I had before slept, and advanced to near the pontoon bridge across the Big Sandy bayou, which the negro regiments had erected, and where they were fighting most desperately. I had seen these brave and hitherto despised fellows the day before, as I rode along the lines, and I had seen Gen. BANKS acknowledge their respectful salute as he would have done that of any white troops; but still the question was—with too many—"Will they fight?" The black race was, on this eventful day, to be put to the test, and the question to be settled—now and forever—whether or not they are entitled to assert their right to manhood.

Nobly, indeed, have they acquitted themselves, and proudly may every colored man hereafter hold up his head, and point to the record of those who fell on that bloody field.

Gen. DWIGHT, at least, must have had the idea not only that they were men, but something *more than men*, from the terrific test to which he put their valor. Before any impression had been made upon the earthworks of the enemy, and in full face of batteries belching forth their 62-pounders, these devoted people were rushed forward to encounter grape, canister, shell and musketry, with no artillery but two two small howitzers—that seemed mere pop-guns to their adversaries—and no reserve whatever.

Their forces consisted of the First Louisiana Native Guards, (with colored field officers,) under Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, and the Third Louisiana Native Guards, Col. NELSON, (with white field officers,) the whole under the charge of the latter officer.

On going into action they were 1,080 strong, and formed into four lines, Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, First Louisiana, forming the first line, and Lieut.-Col. HENRY FINNIGAS the second. When ordered to charge up to the works, they did so with the skill and nerve of old veterans, (black people, be it remembered, who had never been in action before,) but the fire from the rebel guns was so terrible upon the unprotected masses, that the first few shots mowed them down like grass, and so continued.

Col. BASSETT being driven back, Col. FINNIGAS took his place, and his men being similarly cut to pieces, Col. BASSETT reformed and recommenced; and thus these brave people went on, from morning until 3½ P. M., under the most hideous carnage that men ever had to withstand, and that very few white ones would have had nerve enough to encounter, even if ordered to. During this time, they rallied, and *were ordered to make six distinct charges*, losing 37 killed, and had 155 wounded and 116 missing—the majority, if not all, of these being, in all probability, now laying dead on the gory field, and without the rites of sepulture; for when, by a flag of truce, our forces in other directions were permitted to reclaim their dead, the benefit, through some neglect, was not extended to these black regiments.

The deeds of heroism performed by these colored men were such as the proudest white men might emulate. Their colors are torn to pieces by shot, and literally bespattered by blood and brains. The Color-Sergeant of the First Louisiana, on being mortally wounded, hugged the colors to his breast, when a struggle ensued, between the two Color-Corporals, on each side of him, as to who should have the honor of bearing the sacred standard, and during this generous contention one was seriously wounded. One black Lieutenant actually mounted the enemy's works three or four times, and in one charge the assaulting party came within 50 paces of them. Indeed, if only ordinarily supported by artillery and reserve, no one can convince us that they would not have opened a passage through the enemy's works.

Capt. CAILLOUX, of the First Louisiana, a man so black that he actually prided himself upon his blackness, died the death of a hero, leading on his men in the thickest of the fight. One poor wounded fellow came along with one arm shattered by a shell, and jauntily swinging it with the other, as he said to a frind of mine: "Massa, guess I can't fight no more." I was with one of their captains, looking after the wounded going in the rear of the hospital, when we met one limping along toward the front. On being asked where he was going, he said: "I been shot bad in de leg, Captain, and dey want me to go to de hospital, but I guess I can gib 'em some more yet." I could go on filling your columns with startling facts of this kind, but I hope I have told enough to prove that we can henceforth rely upon black arms as well as white in crushing this infernal rebellion. I, long ago, told you there was an army of 250,000 men ready to leap forward in defence of freedom at the first call. You now know where to find them, and what they are worth.

Whose fault it is I know not, but it is painful to state that in the midst of all this carnage, when men in every form of horrible mutilation were being sent to the rear—after fighting as very few white men could have fought—not a single ambulance or stretcher was there to gather their torn and lacerated bodies. These men are soldiers of the United States, bravely fighting for their country, and not wild beasts being sent to the shambles. I much mistake the character of our people if they do not henceforth *insist* that they shall have the humane treatment due to every soldier, no matter what the color of his skin.

Although repulsed in an attempt which—situated as things were—was all but impossible, these regiments, though badly cut up, are still on hand, and burning with a passion ten times hotter from their fierce pabtism of blood. Who knows but that it is a black hand which shall first plant the standard of the republic upon the doomed ramparts of Port Hudson?

GEN. AUGUR'S GRAND EXPLOIT.

While this was going on at the extreme right, the valor of our white troops was being no less put to the test in various other parts. Gen. AUGUR's forces, although meeting with inevitable disaster, had been covering themselves with glory.

His forces consisted of the First brigade, under command of Col. CHAPIN, comprising the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Massachusetts and Twenty-first Maine; the Third, under Col. DUDLEY, composed of the Second Louisiana, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Thirtieth and Fiftieth Massachusetts; the Second Vermont battery, under Capt. HOLCOMB, Company G, of the Fifth United States artillery, under Lieut. RAWLES, Fourth Massachusetts battery, under Lieut. REINHARDT, one section of MACK's battery, in charge of Lieut. FULLER, and two companies of the First Louisiana cavalry, under Capts. GODFREY and YEATON.

On arriving at their encampment in the woods, within a mile and a quarter of the fortifications—which they did on the 24th, at 9 A. M.—Capt. GODFREY's cavalry was sent out to open a communication with Gen. SHERMAN on the left. After the cavalry had gone a quarter of a mile, they were fired at by the rebel pits, when they retired to headquarters and reported. Capt. BARNARD, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, immediately approached the rifle pits as skirmishers, drove the enemy from them, and retained possession.

Between night and morning of the 25th and 26th the heavy siege guns arrived and were put in position—the earthworths being built by Col. HODGE, of the First Louisiana Engineers (colored.)

On the 27th, at 6 A. M., the enemy opened fire on them. Gen. AUGUR had in position eight 30-pound Parrotts and one battery of 20-pound Parrotts of the Twenty-first Indiana. Beside these they had the Eighteenth New-York battery of 20-pound Parrotts, the Second Vermont battery of Sawyer guns, and the Fourth Massachusetts light 12-pound brass field pieces, also the Fifth United States regular battery of 12-pound brass field pieces. They replied to the enemy's fire at 1,600 yards, with spirit and effect.

The siege guns in position were under the immediate direction of Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery in this Department. A heavy firing was kept up till about 1 o'clock, when orders came to slacken fire a little, as preparations were going on for the assault. About this time a very heavy musketry was heard on the right, and news came that WEITZEL was being hard pressed. An officer was dispatched to Col. DUDLEY, commanding brigade, to relieve WEITZEL with the Thirtieth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, leaving the Fiftieth Massachusetts and the Second Louisiana behind, in supporting distance of Gen. ARNOLD.

Meanwhile Gen. AUGUR moved forward with Col. CHAPIN's brigade, and concealed his troops in the woods within one half mile of the rebel works—Gen. BANKS then being with Gen. AUGUR. The Second Vermont, Fourth Massachusetts and Fifth United States batteries were placed in an open field behind a thicket of woods, just to the right of the infantry—Capt. HOLCOMB being ordered to open fire upon the enemy and draw his fire, which he did most effectively.

As an assault was in immediate contemplation, Gen. AUGUR, with the consent of Gen. BANKS, sent for the Fiftieth Massachusetts and Second Louisiana, who had been left in support of ARNOLD's artillery. At the same time a messenger was sent to Gen. SHERMAN to know when he would be ready to make a simultaneous attack. It was at least an hour and a half after this that Gen. SHERMAN was quite ready. In the meantime, the Second Louisiana and part of the Fiftieth having arrived, Gen. AUGUR gave orders for the advance.

Having arrived at the edge of the woods, a large open field presented itself to view, about a mile in length from left to right, and at least half a mile across to where the rebel batteries stood bristling with men and cannon. Across this field the assault was to be made. A more difficult and horrible task was never required of brave men. The entire surface of this field was recently a dense forest, and the trees, fallen in thin places, had so interlaced their stumps and branches with the thick brushwood beneath as to form a barrier all but impassable. But there lay the enemy's works right in front, stretching entirely across the open space, and across that dreadful interval of half a mile was the only approach to them.

Such an impediment was enough to daunt the stoutest hearts, but our men are not made of ordinary stuff. They had been told "*Port Hudson must be taken to-day*," and at it they went in highest spirits, their brave General going into the thick of it on foot, as it did not seem possible for a horse to advance one step through such rubbish.

As soon as the men emerged from the wood, the enemy, no doubt delighted at finding them in the very trap they had laid for them so invitingly, commenced upon them a murderous fire from three pieces of artillery with grape and shell, accompanied by musketry. So incessantly was the latter kept up that it was evident they had two whole regiments lining the fortifications, one to fire while the other was loading.

The result is easily imagined; it was not war but downright slaughter—as much so as when a battue of pheasants are driven into an inclosure for sportsmen's practice.

Amazing as the story will sound, one man was found dauntless enough to enter that dreadful place on horseback, and that was that brave young officer, Col. BARTLETT, of the Forty-ninth Massachusetts. Having previously lost a leg on the Peninsula, he was unable to go on foot, and therfore ventured on horseback, where it might have been difficult to get any sane man to follow; and was to be seen floundering among the interlacing rubbish to his horse's neck in the thickest of the fray, and waving his sword to cheer on his men, who were dashing forward with impetuosity, and returning fire as best they could.

Even the rebels were awed into respect by so sublime an exhibition of valor. "Who, in God's name, was that man on horseback?" inquired the rebel officer of Capt. CUTTING, one of Gen. AUGUR's Staff, during an interview respecting the burial of our dead. On being told his name, "That was a brave man," said the rebel officer; "we were so struck by his conduct that we gave orders not to shoot him." He was shot, however, one ball perforating his wrist, and another his other leg, but fortunately only slight wounds.

Our men had not advanced far before it was seen that they had an impossible task before them. Still on they went, some of them coming to within a few yards of the batteries only to meet certain death. The mortality was fearful. The gallant and much-beloved Col. CHAPIN, after getting nearly up to the breastworks, was shot in the leg, but still went onward, and received a mortal wound in the breast. Lieut.-Col. O'BRIEN also fell while bravely leading on his men.

The unequal contest had now lasted from 3 o'clock P. M. to nearly 5 P. M., when Gen. AUGUR—who had made his way up to the centre of the field—seeing that his men were being uselessly cut up, agreed with his officers to withdraw them, which they did in good order, giving blow for blow as they fell back.

Among the many individual acts of bravery on this day, one is especially worth recording. Capt. G. B. HALSTED, the brave and indefatigable Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. AUGUR, thinking that the enemy could have their attention drawn to another quarter, got Capt. P. Q. HOLCOMB, of the Second Vermont battery, to bring him one gun as soon as he could. With this one little field-piece, and accompanied only by Capt. HALSTED and eight men, Capt. HOLCOMB kept dashing about the ground, firing upon the enemy, shifting his position the moment the enemy began to play upon him, and thus managed throughout the fight to keep one or two of the enemy's guns constantly wasting fire, that would otherwise have been playing with deadly effect among our men.

Capt. HOLCOMB is the same who played so conspicuous a part in the battle of Plain's Store. He is a brave and deserving old Mexican soldier, whose merits should not pass unnoticed. His highest ambition, I have been told, is to have the command of a negro regiment of cavalry, and it is to be hoped his wishes will be granted, for in such earnest hands success is a matter of certainty.

As an attempt will doubtless be made by our enemies to attach more importance to this repulse of Gen. AUGUR's division than it deserves, it is only proper to state that it cannot in any way affect the ultimate result at which we are aiming; and that not one particle of blame is to be attached to Gen. AUGUR and his command, who did all that it was *possible* for human bravery and endurance to effect. I went over the whole ground, under a flag of truce, the morning after the battle, to aid in seeking the killed and wounded, (finding two living and thirty dead;) and I only know that, without any musket or other impediments, it was as much as I could do to climb and stumble my way through the horrid wilderness of interlacing rubbish—often up to my armpits. How our brave fellows got through it at all is literally past my comprehension.

Why we should have made so apparently a precipitate an assault upon the enemy's works which we had so skillfully surrounded by a complete wall of fire, after only a few hours' bombardment, and before any impression whatever had been made upon them, is more than any one can tell, except the Commanding General, who has all the contending difficulties before him. That the affair was a most lamentable one, as to the mortality it caused, there can be no doubt; but, beyond this, it is a matter of no importance whatever. We now know that the place is to be battered about their ears by huge cannon balls instead of brave men's skulls, and long before this reaches you we shall in all probability have thundered our way through their fortifications.

GENS. SHERMAN, WEITZEL AND GROVER.

It was reported that Gen. SHERMAN's division would commence cannonading at daybreak, to be followed by AUGUR's, while GROVER was to hold himself in readiness to assist either party, and WEITZEL was to make the great attack upon the enemy diverted by the cannonade of the others.

True to his antecedents, that brave soldier, Gen. WEITZEL, was ready at the appointed hour, drove at the enemy's works, and in spite of the enormous difficulties of the ground and the heavy inroad upon his troops, advanced his skirmishers to within so near a distance of the enemy's works as to be able to kill his gunners as fast as they appeared, thus virtually silencing them.

By some accidental want of concerted action—how originating I know not—it was not until WEITZEL had been in conflict several hours, and his troops badly cut up, before the enemy's attention was drawn away by attacks from the left. Those who have confidence in that General's great skill and determination, as well as in his brave and experienced compeer, Gen. GROVER, believe that had the attack been simultaneous all along the line, WEITZEL and GROVER came so near effecting an entrance that they would have succeeded. It is easier, however, to speculate upon such results than to realize them.

Gen. SHERMAN, for some unknown cause, did not, I believe, commence as early as was expected. When he did, however, he fully sustained the character he had always sustained, of a brave old soldier; indeed, in this case, *too brave*.

In the assault of the 27th he had two companies of the Sixth Illinois cavalry acting as escort to him, under Capt. SKINNER. He had two brigades under him, DOW's and NICKERSON's. In leading out his storming party, fifty or sixty negroes went in advance with fascines, followed by the two companies of the Sixth Illinois, under Capt. SKINNER, mounted, (as was also Gen. SHERMAN himself,) and behind them the column of infantry.

When I tell you that the land through which these forces had to approach the rebel breastworks was little, if any, better than that I have described in the assault of Gen. AUGUR, you will understand the enormous difficulty which Gen. SHERMAN had imposed upon himself and the gallant troops under him, especially his mounted escort.

After a sharp and desperate struggle of only half an hour, in which the enemy was playing upon his men with grape, canister and musketry, he had to retire, with a loss of about 200 in killed and wounded, after getting up to within one hundred yards of the works.

Gen. SHERMAN, while on horseback, was shot in the leg, causing him to return to New-Orleans, and have it amputated. It was reported everywhere that he was dead, but I am happy to say that—by accounts last evening—he still lives and promises to recover. His horse, which was also shot under him, galloped away to the woods and there died. Gen. NEAL DOW was badly wounded. Col. COLES, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, was killed. Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Duryee Zouaves, was wounded. This noble regiment behaved most gallantly. They advanced, under NICKERSON, right up to the batteries, and there actually planted our flag. It is really cruel to record so much bravery literally thrown away.

THE SITUATION.

Let not your readers be distrustful of success, merely on account of these temporary repulses; and imagine that they forbode anything like failure. With such means of encompassing our object as I now see passing around me, there *can be no such word as fail*. The unsuccessful efforts of the 27th were only reconnoissances in force—far costlier certainly than they need have been—but still only reconnoissances. Our army is literally under the walls of Port Hudson, in some cases so near that the enemy's guns cannot point them, and every time a rebel gunner dares to show his head he is popped off as surely as fate.

We have silenced several of their guns, killed and wounded some 280, (so deserters report,) taken several prisoners, and have been for several days and nights keeping up an incessant fire upon them with our skirmishers, and breaking their slumbers with shells spasmodically bursting among them. One poor officer told one of ours that he had been on duty eighteen nights in succession, and that no relief could be allowed to the garrison. They seem to have plenty to eat, and the men look uncommonly well; but they are sadly in want of ammunition, as they bang at us with railway iron, chains, ten-penny nails, screw-heads, and any piece of metal they can find—not neglecting either to pick out the powder from the unexploded shells which our river "bummers" treat them to from time to time.

Putting these facts together, and adding to them these tremendous engines and schemes of destruction—which I know are in preparation, but to which I must not allude—nobody here doubts what is to be the ultimate fate of Port Hudson. Their stubborn resistance can be attributed to only one of two things—either to tire us out, and then cut their way through us, (as they have attempted once or twice, but failed,) or to the hope of being able to hold out till reinforcements come up to them. But both these anticipations are futile, and we feel as well prepared for the one emergency as the other. Again, I repeat, I hope to find my way back to New-York *via* Cincinnati, and to come along the mighty Mississippi, once again opened to commerce and prosperity.

NEMO.

State of Things at Port Hudson—Gen. Banks' Strategy—Gens. Weitzel and Grover—The Sanitary Commission, and Medical Care in the Department of the Gulf.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Since the letter I sent you, at a venture, the day before yesterday, nothing whatever has occurred that I should be at liberty to reveal,—or that, indeed, can be considered of immediate consequence.

I would merely state, for the purpose of keeping the Northern mind easy during the few eventful days that must necessarily elapse before the grand *finale*, that everything is going on admirably,—our forces in excellent health and spirits, and holding the ground they have won—the enemy every hour getting weaker and more demoralized, and measures being taken of such terrific potency, that the reduction of the place is already a *foregone conclusion*. A number of rats shut up in a corner, with every avenue of escape skillfully bunged up, could not be in a more helpless condition than the rebel garrison in Port Hudson.

GEN. BANKS' STRATEGY.

This is not the time to be making any comments upon Gen. BANKS' arrangements; but when I am at liberty to do so, I think I shall be able to prove that—taking into consideration the enormous territory he has overrun, the time and forces he had to do it with, the skillful manner in which those forces were brought from long distances and massed about Port Hudson, and the wonderful sagacity with which he has cut off from the enemy every avenue of escape—a more brilliant piece of strategy has not occurred during the war. Even if so grand and comprehensive a scheme should be marred—here or there—by some little error of detail, its ultimate success must place Major-Gen. BANKS in the very highest scale of our *practical* Generals.

The sudden advance against the works on the 27th, to which I before alluded, is a case in point. By many it was considered premature, and certainly involved considerable loss of life,—but even upon the necessity of such a movement it is impossible to form a correct judgment without knowing *all* the motives that prompted it, and these can only be known to the commanding General himself. As regards that movement, I emphatically repeat the substance of what I told you before, and that is that it was, to all intents and purposes, nothing whatever but a sort of reconnoissance in force, and not affecting one iota the ultimate result at which we are aiming. Tell your Copperheads, therefore, that there is very little comfort they can draw from the events of that day,—tell them also that we shall all be very disappointed if we do not find ourselves snugly bivouacing within the ramparts of Port Hudson before this letter is in print!

GENS. WEITZEL AND GROVER.

In the spasmodic details I have been able to send you of operations going on here, and which are necessarily imperfect, from the very great caution which a correspondent has to observe, I am afraid that the very little I have said of one or two of our finest Generals, may give a false impression of their value. Among these I would prominently mention those two glorious soldiers, Gens. WEITZEL and GROVER, who have, hitherto, borne the brunt of the fight, and gone safely through such unceasing fire, that I really begin to fancy them a couple of salamanders. I promise you a full record of the doings these brave men—a record that will place them very high in public estimation. There are other meritorious officers, whose deeds, during the past fortnight, will be faithfully laid before the world, as soon as we are at liberty to descant upon them.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

One thing has been brought prominently to my notice during this campaign, and gladdened me beyond measure. I mean the beneficial results produced through the army by the noble and humane exertions of the Sanitary Commission, and the unceasing efforts from medical directors.

Never was there an army in the world looked after with greater care and devotion than the army of this Department. Not only are their ordinary necessities well anticipated, but many a luxury, not often brought within a poor soldier's reach, are here to be found scattered among them.

Near the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, Dr. RAUCH, the able and indefatigable Medical Superintendent, under Dr. ALEXANDER, has established a perfect depot of every conceivable article that sick or wounded men can require, including ice, claret, cider, and other refreshing drinks, lemons, jams, figs, &c.

In going from our lines toward the river, in company with the estimable Doctor, and along a route necessarily taken by our wounded, we suddenly halted at a cool shady place by the roadside, where a tent had been erected, and where the tempting placard was stuck up: "Lilley's Station; refreshment for the wounded." A soldier came up and presented to each of us a small tin dipper filled with delicious *iced claret punch!* We were not sufferers of the kind contemplated, but if to our thirsty lips the refreshment came so gratefully, think what a godsend it must be to the poor wounded and fainting soldier toiling along that hot and dusty road! Many a parched and dying tongue must have invoked blessings upon "Lilley's Station" and its authors.

But this is only one plan. Similar resorts are scattered about everywhere. In the woods near Gen. WEITZELL's headquarters, I stumbled upon my old friend Dr. BLAKE, of the Sanitary Commission, busily dispensing his life-giving commodities to thirsty and suffering recipients, and I learnt that his colaborer, Dr. CRANE, was at the same time actively playing the good Samaritan in some other part of the woods. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the noble efforts of these gentlemen. They not only inspirit the soldier, by making him feel that his country loves and cares for him, but they divest war of a large portion of its horrors, and shed a glory upon the character of the nation itself.

NEMO.

List of Casualties at the Battle of Plain's Store, May 21.

Killed.

Edmund D. Barnard, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Benj. Crowell, Co. E, 48th Mass.
C. Schamel, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
F. D. Ingersoll, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Wm. White, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
Sergt. Jas. M. Forbes, Co. D, 116th New-York.
A. L. Grand, Co. D, 116th N. Y.
Jas. W. Germain, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Geo. Funk, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
H. Winel, Co. G, 116th N. Y.
Asha Chamberlain, Co. H, 116th New-York.
Corp. Sandford Thomas, Co. I, 116th New-York.
G. W. Blanchard, Co. I, 116th New-York.
B. Deschamp, Co. A, 2d La.
Jacques Roy, Co. F, 2d La.
T. McDonald, Co. K, 2d La.
P. Johnson, Co. I, 174th N. Y.
Philip Schumaker, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Gustavus Reidel, Co. H, 116th New-York.

Wounded.

S. E. Brown, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts.
John H. Walton, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts.
Samuel Perkins, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts.
Jos. D. Little, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Edward Rogers, Co. D, 48th Massachusetts.
S. Kettle, Co. I, 49th Mass.
Corp. Robt. B. Foote, Co. A, 116th New-York.
N. Swift, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
L. Trevitt, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
M. Williams, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
N. Carr, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
A. Wolfe, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
J. Roberts, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
E. R. Carr, drummer, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Sergt. John M. Carter, Co. D, 116th New-York.
J. Chieffelle, Co. F, 116th New-York.
A. Hammond, Co. F, 116th New-York.
J. Rockwood, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Chas. W. Sherman, Co. F, 116th New-York.
D. Wright, Co. F, 116th N. Y.
J. Meyers, Co. G, 116th N. Y.
A. Kinney, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
P. Nash, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
J. Hewett, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
William Putman, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Andres Berger, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Frank Judson, Co. K, 116th New-York.
A. E. Ames, Co. K, 116th New-York.
Wendell Tice, Co. K, 116th New-York.
First Lieut. F. M. Norcross, Co. D, 30th Mass.—slight.
Corp. Norwood, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts.
E. W. Hence, Co. D, 30th Massachusetts.
Nelson Wentworth, Co. F, 30th Massachusetts.
Lieut.-Col. Chas. Everett, 2d Louisiana.
Jacob Brill, Co. A, 2d La.
Albert Beckman, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
John Ettinger, Co. A, 2d La. 2d Louisiana.
Henry Haengen, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Michael Mahoney, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts.
Sergt. James Nolan, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts.
J. B. Scace, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts.
R. Green, Co. A, 49th Mass.
1st Sergt. Samuel Leonard, Co. A, 116th New-York.
1st Sergt. Leroy Oatman, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Corp. W. Holden, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Lieut. Chas. Bomsky, Co. E, 116th New-York.
W. Page, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
J. O'Keefe, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
Ira C. Horton, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Geo. Anwaerter, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Orin Brindley, Co. F, 116th New-York.
L. Kleine, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
P. Kranskopf, Co. H, 116th New-York.
C. Rehlander, Co. H, 116th New-York.
F. Richard, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
H. Friess, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
L. Pearson, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
M. Drumm, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
J. Smith, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
I. J. Pratt, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
F. E. Hovesland, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Dabyir Merveaux, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
John Moss, Co. B, 2d La.
Alexander Zanoni, Co. B, — Adams, Co. C, 2d La.
John Baker, Co. E, 2d La.
Orvilla Revitte, Co. I, 2d La.
Wm. H. Hornsby, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Pablo Velasquer, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Wm. A. Bush, Co. K, 161st New-York.
Corp. Cusick, Co. D, 174th New-York.
First Sergt. Fred. O. Donnell, Co. G, 5th U. S. Art.
Thomas Green, Co. G, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Wm. L. Clark, Co. G, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Edward Miller, Co. G, 5th U. S. Artillery.
— Mahoney, Co. G, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Joseph Kopfer Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—dangerously.

Missing.

Calvin Farrington, Co. B, 48th Massachusetts.
Thos. Gallagher, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
John H. Brown, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Wm. H. Page, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Theophilus Bourley, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
Edw. Southwick, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
James B. Kimball, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
John McQuade, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts.
John McCarty, Co. G, 48th Massachusetts.
Thomas Walsh, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts.
R. H. Wilcox, Co. C, 49th Massachusetts.
E. L. Mason, Co. I, 49th Massachusetts.
Wm. Bennessey, Co. K, 49th Massachusetts.
G. Mayer, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
Corp. James Roswell, Co. H, 174th New-York.
Owen Reynolds, Co. B, 174th New-York.
E. Vosburgh, Co. I, 127th New-York.

Died in Hospital, of Gen. Augur's Division, up to Saturday, 30th.

Sebastian Branner, Co. G, 116th New-York.
Luther Funk, Co. K, 29th Massachusetts.
Corp. Chas. Glazer, Co. E, 116th New-York.
Sol. Dowd, Co. K, 49th Mass.
Alb. Reitzen, Co. H, 2d La.
F. Kepple, Co. B, 2d La.
J. W. Geer, Co. G, 21st Me.
Horace Nash, Co. A, 21st Me.
Phil. Sneider, Co. H, 2d La.
Corp. Chas. Chittenden, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Chas. Rialid, Co. C, 116th N. Y.
Geo. Hail, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
M. S. Reynolds, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts.
Lieut. M. G. Coburn, Co. D, 2d Louisiana.

List of Casualties in Brig.-Gen. Grover's Division, Sunday and Monday, 24th and 25th.

Killed—Sunday.

Ord. Sergt. Torrens, Co, F, 13th Connecticut.
Selleck Scott, Co. D, 24th Connecticut.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Ilsley, 12th Me.—slight, in head.
G. F. Gibson, Co. A, 2d R. I. cavalry—back, badly.
James McKnight, Co. G, 13th Conn.—thigh, slightly
A. Frederick, Co. I, 12th Maine—leg, slightly.
Bennett Scovell, Co. K, 13th Connecticut—thumb off.
Sam. S. Wilcox, Co. C, 24th Connecticut—neck.
John Buckley, Batt. L, 1st U. S. artillery—mortally.
Sergt. H. Wooding, Co. I, 24th Conn.—heel, severely.
Andrew Penett, Co. F, 14th Conn.—arm amputated.
Alex. Kehl, Co. B, 102d N. York—leg amputated.
Thos. Flannery, Co. B, 13th Connecticut—thigh.
Sergt. A. Waterman, Co. F, 24th Conn.—head, slightly
A. Flytay, Co. I, 12th Maine—leg

Killed—Monday.

Wm. Bray, Co. A, 24th Ct.
Jos. J. Locke, Co. K, 12th Me.

Wounded.

P. Woodman, Co. 12th Me.—head.
G. Gilford, Co. H, 12th Me.—head.
James E. Goff, cook, 12th Me.—hand, by himself.
Thos. H. Hovey, Co. H, 12th Maine—right wrist.
Jos. Haddock, Co. K, 12th Maine—head.
Jas. H. Day, Co. K, 12th Maine—wrist, slight.
Lewis H. Bradbury, Co. H, 12th Maine—slight.
T. Loomey, Co. B, 12th Me.—in toe by himself, amp'd.
Thos Shea, Co. G, 159th N. Y.—finger, amputated.

List of Killed and Wounded in Gen. Augur's Division in the Assault of Port Hudson, Wednesday, May 27.

Killed.

Col. Edw P. Chapin, 116th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, 48th Massachusetts.
Lieut. Wallace, Co. A, 21st Maine.
T. C. Carver, Co. H, 21st Me
Paul C. Perkins, Co. H, 21st Maine.
Luther Funk, Co. K, 49th Massachusetts.
Horace Nash, Co. A. 21st Me.
Philip Snyder, Co. H, 2d La.
Wm. Siggins, Co. E, 2st Me.
Co. C, 116th New-York.
Charles Rialid, Co. C, 116th New-York
M. S. Raynold, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts.
David Jones, Co. H, 116th New-York.
Lieut. Coburn, Co. I, 2d La.
Corp Chas. Glazer, Co. E, 116th New-York.
J. W. Geer, Co G, 21st Me.
Solomon Dowd, Co. K, 49th Massachusetts.
Albert Reitgen, Co. H, 2d La.
Henry D. Wentworth, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts.
Capt. Charles Chittenden, C. F. Tarbell, Co. D, 21st Me.
P. Hoonan, Co. F, 48th Mass.
G. Hall, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
Nicholas Peabody, Co. A. 48th Massachusetts.
J. A. Potter, Co. D, 49th Mass.
F. Kepple, Co. B, 2d La.

Wounded.

Joseph Pritcher, Co. E, 116th N. Y.—finger.
H. H. Gay, Co. G, 21st Me.—eye.
J. C. Wheland, Co. F, 21st Maine—head.
W. Fogarty, Co. E, 49th Mass.—thumb and leg.
Capt. G. H. Palmotin, Co. E, 49th Mass.—shoulder.
Lieut. R. P. Sherman, Co. E, 49th Mass—head & shoul'r.
Duncan Dewar, Co. F, 2d La.—head.
C. H. Cook, Co. B, 49th Mass.—shoulder.
John Bremen, Co. H, 2d La.—arm and shoulder.
Jas. McDonald, Co. J, 48th Mass.—hand.
Daniel Braumeralden, Co. C, 49th Mass.—thigh.
John Haplitz, Co. K, 2d Louisiana—neck.
James Grafton, Co. G, 21st

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Detailed Account of the Surrender of Puebla.

Official Order from General Ortega.

His Announcement of the Surrender.

REPLY FROM THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

A PROCLAMATION BY JUAREZ.

The City of Mexico to be Defended.

We translate from the monthly review of the *Heraldo* of Mexico City the following account of the surrender of Puebla, the general order of ORTEGA, his correspondence with the Minister at War, and the proclamation of President JUAREZ:

MEXICO, SATURDAY, May 23, 1863.

With the purpose of introducing provisions and ammunition into Puebla, the army of observation moved early in May nearer the besieged city. On the 8th inst. the first division of that *corps d'armee* was surprised by the French at San Lorenzo. Our soldiers defended themselves like heroes, but were driven back and forced to give way. The loss which we experienced in that affair was of no small amount, and the Army of the Centre, now very much diminished, was compelled to fall back as far as the bridge of Tesmelucan. Neither our review nor the present situation of the Republic appear to us like the proper place or occasion for making recriminations. Impartial history will before long decide upon all that has passed at the memorable siege of Puebla, and will say whether the Government displayed all the activity and all the energy that were required to aid Puebla, and whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre complied with the duties which are imposed upon every one who exercises a similar command. Perhaps all have fulfilled their duty, perhaps only some.

The city was in need of provisions, for on the 21st of last month we were written to on the subject, that we might use our influence to get them sent in. It was scantily supplied with artillery, the consequence of which made themselves felt every day more dreadfully.

GEN. ORTEGA had thought of leaving the city with its hero defenders, when it was not very difficult, (five days before the 5th of the present month,) but the project, agreed to by him, to send into the city the indispensable articles which he asked for, and the natural dislike which he felt to leave the city which he had defended with so much courage and self-denial, stopped him. Later, when the army of the Centre could not assist him, he attempted to do so; but fate or Providence, who wishes to prove in this unjust war the decision and firmness of conviction of loyal Mexicans, prevented it. The city continued to be defended heroically until the 16th, when the soldiers, worn out from the want of provisions, could not support themselves, and when there only remained an insignificant amount of warlike materials, expecting to be attacked on the following day by the enemy, who now judged them to be much weakened.

Perhaps to gain time, on that same day—the 16th—the Quartermaster-General, GONZALEZ MENDOZA, went to the French camp, to propose to its Commander-in-chief the abandonment of the city by its garrison, the soldiers being allowed to carry away their arms, and, with unfurled flags, to proceed to the seat of the supreme Government. It is said that FOREY, appreciating the indomitable courage of our soldiers, allowed the honor, but required that the march should be to Orizaba, where they were to remain till the termination of the war, without taking any part in it. Gen. MENDOZA withdrew after fulfilling his commission.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the 16th, Gen. ORTEGA held a meeting of Generals in the Government-house, where he lived. Having heard the opinion of his comrades, he resolved and so declared, in a general order, published for the purpose, that on that night all the arms should be broken and rendered useless, the cannon that remained should be spiked and thrown into ditches, and the flags of the corps collected, which some assert were burned. All was done according to order, the soldiers disbanding according to the same regulation. At 5 A. M. a white flag was raised, and the Commander-in-Chief, commanders and officers awaited the enemy with firmness, resolved not to ask any kind of pledge, as in fact they did. The French army, full of admiration at an act so sublime and unparalleled, could not help showing themselves affected and respectful. Glory to the hero of Puebla in May, 1863! Glory to the unconquered army of his command!

Some gangs of traitors were the first who entered the city, and giving proofs of their vandal-like instincts, took out of the houses the horses of the Commanders of the Army of the East, and began to commit excesses. Fortunately, some Zouaves entered, and with their weapons forced them to desist, showing, as did all the French army, the contempt with which they look upon the spurious Mexicans who have sold their country.

The generals, commanders and officers were treated with some consideration at first, perhaps with the hope that they would sign a declaration or oath that was presented to them, but all indignantly refused to sign it. We have heard that generals had not even a chair to sit down upon; what must be the lot that fell to the subalterns?

Several commanders, officers and soldiers escaped from Puebla, who brought the news, confirmed by the general order published by Gen. ORTEGA on the 17th, as we have mentioned, and which the Supreme Government received the day before yesterday.

General COMONFORT having given up the command of the Army of the Centre, after the battle of the 5th, it was accepted by the Government, and the young and valiant Gen. JOSE DE LA GARZA was appointed in his stead. As soon as he (the latter) had information of the surrender of Puebla to the French, he gave the orders he thought necessary to attack the enemy if they advanced, and to avoid being cut off in the place which they occupied. Gen. GARZA has given proofs of intelligence and great activity.

Having been ordered by the Supreme Government to concentrate in the Capital all the forces that can contribute to its defence, the divisions which formed the Army of the Centre have already entered.

Gen. GARZA has taken charge of the civil and military command of the district, and is untiringly occupied in preparing the defence of the city, in case the French should dare to attack it.

By a decree of the 15th the Government ordered that all French subjects who are in the City of Mexico and other places of the Federal district should leave by way of Morelia or Queretaro, for a distance not less than forty leagues from the Capital, with the exception only of those physically prevented, according to the opinion of three medical men, appointed by the government of the district. That on the same day the French should give up to the Government the arms which they had in their possession. That the French comprised in this resolution can dispose freely of their property, with the exception of their arms.

The Federal district was declared on the same day in a state of siege, the military authority assuming the civil command, which, as we have just mentioned, is exercised by Gen. GARZA.

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to all the Governors and military commanders of the States, in which, after informing them of the occupation of Puebla by the invading army, after a defence so glorious for Mexico, he invites them to send all the forces that they can muster, to increase the number of defenders of the Capital, allowing them, in order to carry this resolution into effect, the powers with which the General Government is invested.

The Supreme Magistrate of the nation has published a manifesto full of patriotism, and in which he shows his firm resolution to defend the independence and liberty without rest and without reserve of sacrifices. The following are some paragraphs of this important document:

PROCLAMATION BY JUAREZ.

"MEXICANS: The nation has just suffered a severe blow. Puebla of Zaragoza, immortalized by high and numerous heroic actions, has just succumbed, not from the bravery of the French, whom our soldiers were accustomed to repel, but from causes which the Government must consider insurmountable for heroism itself.

None of our Generals and chiefs who had so distinguished themselves in the defence of that city, have sent to the Government information respecting that deplorable event; but a multitude of private accounts make it certain, although they do not allude to or differ on points of the greatest interest.

But the occupation of Zaragoza, which could not be taken in any of the repeated assaults of the enemy, nor by the most formidable means of war, in no wise diminishes nor mars the glory of our valiant warriors, who have raised the name of Mexico, in spite of its proud invaders.

Our country is vast, and contains innumerable elements of war which we will take advantage of against the invading army. Not only the Capital of the Republic will be defended to the last extremity by all the means at our disposal, but the defence of all our places shall be made with a similar vigor. The National Government will urge unflinchingly everywhere resistance and attack against the French, and will listen to no proposition of peace from them which is hurtful to the independence, the entire sovereignty, the liberty and the honor of the Republic, and its glorious antecedents of this war."

Since the date of our last review until the 17th, when the occupation of Puebla by the French took place, the latter had made no progress, being confined to the ruins of San Javier and the blocks of houses which they occupied, in consequence of taking those ruins. In all the attacks which they made against the different places, either fortified or defended by the soldiers of the people, they were repulsed. *The French have entered Puebla without glory, since* hey never obtained a triumph over its defenders, whom they met disarmed, awaiting death serenely.

There having been rejected by the Congress of the Union the majority report of the commission formed by it, which advised the concession of universal powers to the Executive, with a few restrictions, it was made the subject of debate, and the minority report, which grants him all kinds of powers, even that of making treaties, will be approved.

We give, in continuation, the order of the day published by the worthy Quartermaster-General of the Army of the East, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the dispatch sent to the Supreme Government, and the reply of the latter—documents of the greatest importance.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE ARMY OF THE ORIENT,
May 17, 1863.

The garrison of this city not being able to continue its defence on account of the utter lack of provisions, and of being completely out of provisions, so as to be unable longer to resist the attack which undoubtedly the enemy will make with the first dawn of the morning, judging from the points and positions which they occupy, and the knowledge which they have of the condition of this city,

Having heard through the Generals the opinion of the majority of the officers who compose the army, which opinion is in absolute conformity with the contents of this order, the General-in-Chief orders that, for the preservation of the honor and dignity of the Army of the Orient and the arms of the Republic, between the hours of 4 and 5 A. M. to-day, all the armament be broken up which has been used by the divisions during the heroic defence which this city has made—which sacrifice the country exacts of its noble sons in order that the said armament may not in any way be made useful to the invading army.

At the same hour the Commander-in-Chief of the Ordnance will order that all pieces of artillery with which this place is armed be destroyed.

GEN. ORTEGA'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

The Commander-in-Chief to the Minister of War.

With this date and at this hour, 4 A. M., I send the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army:

GENERAL: As it is impossible for me to continue defending this city, from the want of ammunition and provisions, I have disbanded the army that was under my command, and destroyed its equipments, including all the artillery. The City is therefore at the order of your Excellency, and you can direct it to be occupied to-day, if you think fit, the measures dictated by prudence, to prevent the evils that a violent occupation will bring with it when there is no motive for it. The generals, commanders, and officers of which this army consists are at the Government-House, and surrender as prisoners of war. I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c., &c."

The above I transcribe for the information of the supreme magistrate of the Republic, to whom I hope you will explain, that the army—the command of which he was pleased to intrust to me—defended itself as was suitable to the honor and reputation of the Republic, and that it would have continued doing so, if an absolute physical impossibility had not interposed to prevent it. Since some days past it had consumed all the provisions, and the small quantity of ammunition which remained to it, after the fierce attacks which it lately suffered, and in which, fortunately, it did not lose a single redoubt.

I believe, Sir, that I have fulfilled the wishes of the supreme Government, and complied with the duties imposed upon me by honor and the office intrusted to me, but if it should not be so, I will with pleasure submit to a trial as soon as I am at liberty, for in a few hours I shall be a prisoner. J. G. ORTEGA.

LIBERTY AND REFORM.
HEADQUARTERS AT ZARAGOZA, May 17, 1863.
To the Minister of War, Mexico.

THE REPLY OF JUAREZ.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Citizen Constitutional President has been informed of the note that you addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army to communicate to him that as it was impossible to continue the defence of Puebla from the want of ammunition and provisions, you had disbanded the army which was under your immediate command, and broken up its equipments with all the artillery, so that he might order the city to be occupied, which from that time remained subject to his orders. He has also been informed of the resolution taken by you to deliver yourself up a prisoner, with the staff of Generals, commanders, and officers, for which reason, as well as for the other arrangements concerted by you, you explain that, notwithstanding your belief that you have complied with your duties, yet you will with pleasure submit to a trial as soon as you are at liberty, if the Supreme Government should thus determine.

The citizen President has been observing with deep interest all and each of the events that have taken place during the glorious defence of this city, and sees with pride that the last which has put an end to the tenacious and vigorous struggle, corresponds to the former ones, if not in its victorious results, at least in other things, because it leaves untainted the fame of the nation, without in any way diminishing the lustre of its unconquered arms, or compromising by any offer the sacred word of its warriors.

The President is therefore satisfied with your conduct, and that of the generals, commanders, officers and privates who formed the immortal army of the East, and orders me to say, as I have the power to do in this dispatch, that the manner in which that well-deserving army has disappeared, confirms its being worthy of the honors and congratulations which the sovereign Congress and supreme Government have addressed to it in the name of the nation which they represent.

LIBERTY AND REFORM.
MEXICO, May 22, 1863.
To Gen. J. G. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East.

THE PLEDGE SUBMITTED BY FOREY.

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOZA.
EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: The undersigned, officers of the Army of the East, declare by our word of honor:

1. Not to take part again in the politics of the country, and to be neutral in the present struggle.

2. Not to go out of the limits of the place that the commander-in-chief of the French army may appoint for us.

3. Not to hold communication with anybody, nor with our families, without his previous consent.

PUEBLA, May 18, 1863.

REPLY OF THE MEXICANS.

The above paper having been read by Gen. LLAVE, and those present questioned, they all replied unanimously: "Long live Mexico!" "Down with the traitors!"

Moreover, the Generals, Commannders and officers signed the following answer:

"The laws of the country, military honor, and our private convictions, not permitting us to sign the paper that has been presented to us, we protest against it, signing our name as follow: Puebla."

In view of this dignified reply, the Commander-in-Chief ordered the Generals to pass as prisoners to the house of ISUNZA, in Victoria-street; the Commanders to the suppressed monastery of Soledad; and the subaltern officers to the Custom-house, all under guard, and without being able to go out.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Puebla—Escape of Ortega, Llave, Berriozabal, Ten other Generals and a Number of Privates—Gen. Regulus and two other Mexican Officers Rather than Surrender Blow their Brains Out—Mexico City to be Defended—The Franco-Mexican Contingent on the Way to the Capital, under Gens. Noll and Marquez.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz and Tampico, with news confirmatory of the surrender of Puebla, but giving no intelligence of what has occurred since that event. The correspondence and papers received from Vera Cruz are dated as late as May 31, but the failure in later intelligence *vid* Vera Cruz than that already received is owing to the non-arrival of the convoy from Orizaba at the last-named place, so that neither papers nor mail had been received from Mexico City. What further intelligence has been received here in Havana came *vid* Tampico, the other Mexican port of departure for the English steamer, and by this route there has been received the *Heraldo*, of Mexico City, and other papers, which confirm the news of the surrender of Puebla.

According to the *Heraldo* neither JUAREZ nor his party are at all discouraged by the catastrophe at Puebla, and as will be seen from his proclamation, of which I have transmitted a translation, together with copious extracts from the monthly review of the *Heraldo*, he is resolved to continue the war vigorously and to defend the capital to the last. Both the President and the Government appear satisfied with the conduct of ORTEGA, who, in their opinion, did all that he could do by defending himself for two months. COMONFORT is accused of remissness in not affording assistance to Puebla, and he is blamed for the loss, as well as for not having actively seconded the orders of the Government. He has given up the command of the army of the centre, and Gen. LA GARZA, who commanded at Tampico, and went to Mexico with the troops of the State of Tamaulipas, has taken his place. LA GARZA has been also appointed Governor of the capital, where all the means necessary for a defence were augmented.

The *Eco del Comercio*, in its paper of the 29th ult., publishes two letters written at Jalapa, by partisans of JUAREZ, which were probably intercepted, in which the news of the surrender of Puebla is confirmed, that event being attributed to the want of warlike materials. In one of these letters, it is said that the number of soldiers taken was 6,000, and that the rest had got away, but they state that the entire army of the East had ceased to exist. It is likewise mentioned that all the prisoners had been taken to Orizaba, to be transferred to Martinique.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its issue of to-day, gives the following short communication from its correspondent at Vera Cruz, dated the 31st ult.:

"The convoy with the prisoners stopped to-day at Teteria, and it is certainly known that Gens. ORTEGA, LLAVE, PATONI, MENDOZA, and seven or eight other prominent commanders escaped on the way; of over 300 officers and 2,000 soldiers who came prisoners, almost all have got away."

The same paper publishes another letter, written to a merchant of this city, dated the 1st inst.:

"Before these lines reach you, you will have heard that Puebla surrendered at discretion, with its 23 Generals, 900 officers, and 12,000 soldiers, with all the artillery, &c.; so that all those people being in the power of the French, we hoped that there would be some probability of bringing affairs in this unfortunate country to a peaceful termination. But we have just heard that ORTEGA, LLAVE, and others, who were on their way as prisoners to Vera Cruz, broke their parole at Orizaba, and escaped the vigilance of the escort.

The communication with the Capital continues interrupted, and up to the present time the mails from the interior have not been received.

This city continues very sickly. Its Governor, Col. LABROUPE, died yesterday. On the preceding evening there also died the commander of the regiment of Egyptians. Several medical men have also perished."

The *Siglo* publishes the following:

"Puebla has fallen, but not as was claimed. It fell through hunger and a complete want of munitions. ORTEGA surrendered after dissolving the army and destroying their military equipments, as well as those of the city, so that there only fell prisoners the Generals and officers, who afterward escaped."

The same paper gives the following details of the taking of Puebla:

"On the 23d of last April all the provisions in Puebla were consumed, except a large quantity of beeves, with the flesh of mules, asses and dogs. The garrison began to eat these on the 24th, in expectation of the arrival of the convoy which COMONFORT was to introduce, and which resulted so unfortunately on the 8th of May. At that date there was no meat, not even that of dogs, in the City for ORTEGA, besides the garrison supported the inhabitants, and gave out daily 126,000 rations. From the 8th to the 14th, the beeves were becoming used up, the soldiers were worn out, and whole families of men, women and children died daily of hunger.

On the 15th, reconnoissances were made to ascertain whether the line of investment could be broken, and it was seen to be impossible, for the garrison had no park of artillery, and the French commanded all the ways out with strong batteries. On the 16th, Gen. MENDOZA had an interview with Gen. FOREY, and told him that the garrison for three days had eaten nothing, that they had no artillery, and asked for some guarantee. Gen. FOREY would grant nothing, but demanded that they should surrender at discretion.

Gen. MENDOZA returned to Puebla, and Gen. ORTEGA, in view of the reply that he brought, assembled a council of war, by which it was determined to disband the soldiers, who immediately dressed as civilians, and the Generals, commanders and officers should meet at the Palace, Gen. FOREY being informed that they surrendered.

On the 17th MARQUEZ's forces entered. They committed every kind of excesses until 10 o'clock in the morning, when the French gendarmes entered, who, after putting a stop to the outrages of MARQUEZ's followers, surrounded the palace and received the list of those who surrendered, which they sent to Gen. FOREY. Shortly after FOREY came, and required of them: First—To give their word of honor not to take up arms again against France. Second—To proceed to the place indicated to them, and present themselves immediately after being called for. All, with one voice, answered *No!* and then FOREY declared that 'They were prisoners of France,' when Gen. REGULES and two Captains of DURANGO's force blew out their brains, saying that they were the prisoners of no one.

The Fifty-first and Ninety-ninth regiments of the line immediately entered, and 29 Generals, 1,200 Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and others of an inferior rank were put in prison. They then began to look after the soldiers and were able to get about 4,500, who were immediately united to MARQUEZ's forces.

Of the twenty-nine Generals, DIAS, CASMANO, ANTILLON and PINZON, succeeded in making their escape as well as NEGRETE, who did not give himself up a prisoner, nor did GHILARDI. The remaining 23 Generals and 1,134 Commanders and officers left Puebla on the 21st for Orizaba, guarded by the Egyptians; the Generals go in carriages and the others on foot, horses not being allowed them. They say that Gen. FOREY has given orders that all shall receive their rations, and $20 per month for his clothing, and that he intends to leave in Orizaba the subalterns, and the Generals and Colonels to France.

Only 3,000 men entered Puebla, MARQUEZ and the French, to the number of 18,000 men, went on to Mexico.

On the 22d MARQUEZ was at San Martin.

Mexico will be defended."

The observation of one of the writers that ORTEGA and others had broken their parole is evidently a vile calumny, for it will be seen in the account published by the *Heraldo* that all the Generals and officers refused to sign or make any agreement, and were, in consequence, conducted to prison under a guard, leaving them thus at full liberty to make their escape if they could.

The French have, it is said, 5,000 soldiers of the disbanded Mexican Army of the East at Rio Prieto, and as many were employed at Puebla destroying the intrenchments.

An officer of the Franco-Mexican army, correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, has written to that journal a diary of the siege, which concludes with the 17th ult. The diary of the last-named day terminates as follows:

"Puebla surrendered at discretion at 6 A. M. ORTEGA disbanded the troops in the night, but still we have 12,000 prisoners. There are 280 cannon in Puebla. Before surrendering, 3,000 men deserted from the place, and came over to us. The taking of Puebla is a very insipid affair.

Gens. WOLL and MARQUEZ leave to-morrow, the 18th, for Mexico. Gen. BAZAINE will follow them. COMONFORT is in Mexico."

One of those acts of violence peculiar to slaveholding countries, and which resulted in the loss of life, happened here a few days ago. A white man who followed the occupation of capturing runaway slaves, was pursuing in the street a fugitive negro who had run away from his owner. The negro, to escape being taken, took refuge in a house in Aguacate-street, the residence of the widow of a Cuban nobleman, the Marquis DE LA REAL CAMPIÑA, whither the negro-catcher followed him. The result was, that the negro turned on his pursuer, and having given him a stab with a knife which caused instant death, passed over the dead body of his victim and again took to flight. He was, however, pursued by two other white men who had witnessed the whole transaction at a distance, and who, having succeeded in overtaking the murderer, gave him in charge to the police.

Various individuals who were concerned in the murder of Don JOSE LINAUS and Don JOSE PERAZA, on the 6th of January, 1862, in the interior of the island, not far from Villaclara, have at last received punishment. Four of the guilty parties, all white men, who had been sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, were executed on the 1st inst. at Villaclara, in the usual manner, by the *garote*, the spectacle being witnessed by an immense assemblage. Of the remainder of the accused, five individuals, two white men and three colored, namely, two mulattoes and a negro, have been sentenced to ten years' hard labor and imprisonment, and another white man to eight years' like punishment. Five others, all white, were acquitted.

The steamer *Soler*, whose departure South from this port I mentioned in a former letter, succeeded, according to advices received here, in running the blockade, and arrived safely at Mobile. This is a Spanish steamer, owned by Spaniards, residents of Havana, and until this venture, had always been engaged in lawful traffic. Now that she is in Mobile harbor, the only difficulty is, how to get out safely, and this, perhaps, may prove more hazardous than is expected by the parties that own her, although it is said that to get out is less difficult than to run into the port.

The United States steamer *Tioga* arrived here on the 3d inst. from Key West. LARA.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION...THURSDAY, June 11, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the meeting held June eight, were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of considering papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that in accordance with the recommendation contained in the communication received this day from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Counsel to the Corporation, the sum of thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-one cents be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the amount now due for work done and material furnished in cleaning the streets from the fifteenth day of May up to the sixth day of June, under the direction of the City Inspector; which said amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay on the requisition of the City Inspector out of the appropriation for Cleaning Streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, the President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Boyd—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets be opened from the Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fulgraff, Manager-in-Chief of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of said Dispensary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the present order of business be suspended, and that the regular order of business be now resumed.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Farrell, to occupy a stand on the Southeast corner of Broadway and Prince-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the German Saint Luke's Church two hundred and forty feet west of Eight-avenue, in Forty-third street, south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the Contract Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and the same is hereby increased from twelve hundred dollars per annum to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take effect from the first day of January, 1863, such amount of increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Subsequently Councilman Brandon moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, Repper, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell—11.

[G. O. 392.]

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the salary of the Second Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to Committe on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

And the papers laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Caroline McKinley to receive and deliver goods in front of her premises, number three Leonard-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That there be and is hereby granted to the Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company, of New-York, permission to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas, for illuminating and heating, and for other purposes, through the streets, avenues, lanes and other public places in the City of New-York, for a period of fifty years, as provided by the General Manufacturing laws of the State of New-York—the same conductors to be laid under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, the said Company being required to restore the streets opened by them for laying such pipes to the same condition as before the said pipes or mains were laid.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That the salaries of the gatekeepers and watchmen on the old and new reservoirs be and the same are hereby increased from one dollar and a half per day to two dollars per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The resolution of the Board of Councilmen calling upon the Corporation Counsel to furnish this Board with the amount of all fines, &c., collected in the office of the Corporation Attorney, within the period from the first day of January to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and

Whereas, The Corporation Counsel has replied thereto in effect, that the duties of the office of the Corporation Attorney and Corporation Counsel are distinct and separate, and

Whereas, The Corporation Attorney has reported monthly to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the facts sought to be obtained by said resolution; therefore be it

Resolved, That said resolution passed by this Board June four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilman Sandford, McVay, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

[G. O. 395.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south of Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 394.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the southeast corner of Roosevelt-street be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 395.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Eighteenth street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 396.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITION.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for a new stand of colors.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 397.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay Benj. F. Beasly for services.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 398.]

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay John H. Ellis inspection fees.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures of the Corporation to May thirty-one.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

[G. O. 399.]

Councilman Brady moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman O'Brien moved that such ordinance be taken up and considered at this time.

Which was carried.

The ordinace was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

[G. O. 400.]

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 401.]

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 402.]

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communications from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, relative to the subject of cleaning the streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that pursuant to the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, made to the Common Council on the 10th inst. the City Inspector be directed to give notice to the parties interested in the Hackley street-cleaning contract, that owing to their failure to perform its requirements, it is at an end, and that no more work shall be done under it except the present cleaning of the streets and removal of garbage, &c., now being or about to be done by the City Inspector, at the expense of the sureties, under the tenth section of that contract.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Subsequent to debate, Councilman Houghtalin moved the previous question.

The President put the question: "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon—7.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of Live Oak Engine Company number Forty-four, a powerful hand engine similar to the one now used by Engine Company number Nineteen, and that the sum of sixteen hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

[G. O. 403.]

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to procure a lot for the use of Hose Company, number Fifty, to be situated in Mott-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a pile-driving machine constructed, and that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be authorized to undertake and complete, at the earliest possible day, such surveys and plans as in their opinion may be necessary for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of this City, such plans, when completed, to be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to Committee on Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalk thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to Laurence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side.

(By Board of Aldermen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, all the members elected voting in favor thereof:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—The President—1.

[G. O. 359.]

Resolution that the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation of "City Contingencies."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

[G. O. 320.]

Report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McCabe for the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-six cents, to be applied by said John McCabe in payment of an assessment upon his property, block number two hundred and thirty-five, Ward numbers forty-one, forty and thirty-nine, map numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, on map for sewer in One Hundred and Twentieth street, from Third-avenue to East River, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the paper was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

Councilman Haviland moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Councilman Hayes moved that that motion be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 321.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for a suitable lot of ground for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, the same to be within the following boundaries: Hester, Elizabeth, Bayard and Chrystie streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

[G. O. 322.]

Resolution, That the house of Hose Company number Sixty be put in thorough repair, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that said sum be and hereby is appropriated therefor, the work to be done without delay.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross,

designating the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *Sun*, the New-York *Tribune*, and the New-York TIMES as the four newspapers published in the city of New-York having the largest daily circulation, and authorizing them to publish the advertisements mentioned or intended by the 2d section of the act of the Legislature, chapter 227, laws of 1863.

D. D. Field for the relator; John Develin and J. T. Brady for the defendant.

WELLES J.—The second section of the act referred to is in the following words, viz.:

SEC. 2. No portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment in the City of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation, and any six others in their discretion, not exceeding ten in all.

In pursuance of this section, the Mayor and Comptroller united in publishing a notice to the proprietors of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York, dated May 7, 1863, inviting them to submit to the said Mayor and Comptroller at the Mayor's office, on or before the 13th day of May, then instant, at 12 M., a statement duly verified of the average daily circulation of their respective journals exclusive of Sundays.

In response to this notice, verified statements were received from the proprietors of five daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, viz.: The New-York *Sun*, the New-York TIMES, the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *Tribune*, and the New-York *Staats Zeitung*; each showing its average daily circulation, &c. Of these, the New-York *Zeitung* appeared to have the least average daily circulation—no statement was received from the proprietors of any other daily newspaper in answer to the notice of the Mayor and Comptroller. After the statements were received a difference of opinion arose between the Mayor and Comptroller in regard to the proper construction of the second section of the act—the latter holding that it required the advertisements to be published in the four newspapers having the largest average daily circulation *in the City and County of New-York*, and the former, that it required them to be published in the four having the largest daily circulation, without reference to the localities where they should be circulated, and they still adhere to their opinions respectively. The Mayor has executed an instrument in writing, designed for execution by the Comptroller also, but which the latter refuses to execute, by which the four newspapers first mentioned, viz.: the *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES, are designated as the four papers having the largest daily circulation, and authorizing them to publish the advertisements mentioned or intended by the act.

The Comptroller does not deny that the four papers last mentioned are the four having the largest daily circulation, but he puts his refusal to uniting with the Mayor in making the designation upon his interpretation of the act—that it requires the designation of the four papers having the largest daily circulation *in the City and County of New-York*. If, therefore, he is wrong in this interpretation, and the act contemplates the daily papers published in the City of New-York having the largest daily circulation, without restricting the required circulation to the City and County of New-York, then the writ prayed for ought to go. On the other hand, if his construction of the act is the true one, the motion should be denied, and in that case it is the duty of these officers to adopt measures for ascertaining the four newspapers having the largest daily circulation within the City and County of New-York, and to designate them accordingly in pursuance of the act referred to.

In my opinion the act requires the designation to be of the four papers published in the City of New-York having the largest circulation. That it does not contemplate such circulation to be confined to the City and County of New-York, and that to give it that interpretation would require an unwarrantable interpolation, in violation of its language and spirit. It contains no words indicating an intention thus to restrict the required circulation of the newspapers to be designated, but on the contrary, as it seems to me, the concluding provision of the section, in addition to the plain language preceding, raises a fair presumption against the construction contended for by the defendant. These officers have the discretion to designate six other papers, in addition to the four having the largest daily circulation, in which to publish legal corporation advertisements. If it should be found that any or all of the four having the largest aggregate daily circulation, had a less City circulation than others, and that the public interests required it, the power is given to designate others infaddition to the first four mentioned.

Thus ample power is given to the Mayor and Comptroller to have the advertisements published in such papers as shall best subserve the interests of all concerned.

It was urged on the argument that the act in question did not in its terms require the designation in question to be of papers published in the City of New-York, and that unless we were at liberty to look beyond its language for the meaning, papers might lawfully be designated which were published in any other locality.

This suggestion is sufficiently answered by the fact that the most if not all of the laws requiring corporation notices or advertisements to be published, direct their publication in newspapers published in the City of New-York, and the act of the last session merely directs the designation of the papers with the rule for such designation, namely: that they shall have the largest daily circulation.

The act in question is clear, simple and unambiguous. Its meaning is patent on its face, and admits of no other interpretation as I think, than that herein expressed.

I am therefore of the opinion that a premptory mandamus should issue, requiring the defendant to unite with the relator in designating the TIMES, the *Herald*, the *Sun* and the *Tribune*, as the papers in which the Corporation advertisements must be published.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 12, 1863.

$20,000	U.S. 6s,'67,Reg	103	100	Harlem R. Pri	96
65,000	U. S. 6s, '81,Cou	108⅛	200	do	95
10,000	do	108¼	100	do	b10 95⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	106½	200	Reading R	104
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct & Apr.	106⅞	100	do	b30 101⅜
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Fe.& Aug.	107⅛	600	do	103⅝
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101⅜	300	do	b3 104
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	83¼	100	do	b10 103⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	107	300	do	103⅞
2,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	83	200	Mich. Cen. R	113⅝
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	50	Chic. & Alton Pref.	80
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	82	50	Cin., Ham'to & D. R.	125
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	200	M. S. & N. I.	70¼
5,000	do	91⅞	200	do	70⅝
30,000	do	91	600	do	70¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	109	200	do	b30 70¾
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	100	do	b10 70⅝
9	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102½	200	do	b10 70
50,000	Amer. Gold	141⅞	300	do	69⅝
450	Canton Co	29	300	do	69¾
26	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	150	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	24¼	100	Ill. Cen. Full stock	94
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	4¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.R. Scrip	100
50	Cen. Am. T. Co.	40	200	do	b15 100⅜
50	do	39½	450	do	b10 100⅝
600	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅜	100	do	100⅝
60	Am. Coal Co	67	200	do	b30 100¾
40	do	67½	700	do	b30,101
60	do	68	1000	Clev. & P. R.	85
150	Wyom. V. Coal Co.	73	200	do	84⅝
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b39	500	do	84⅞
20	do	181	100	do	b30 85
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	100	do	s10 84⅞
200	do	s60. 117⅜	400	do	s30. 84⅞
100	do	117⅞	1000	do	84¾
49	do	118	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	100
20	Miss. & Mo R.	21⅜	250	do	90¾
200	Erie Railway	s30 91¾	50	do	s30 90¾
60	do	91⅞	100	do	b10. 100
1000	do	92	700	Clev. & T. R.	opg 107
350	do	92⅛	1300	do	112
100	do	b10 92⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
500	do	92⅜	200	do	s10 96
200	do	92½	300	do	95⅜
250	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	71
100	do	102¾	100	do	71⅝
200	Har. Railroad	s83¾	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	43¾
400	do	88	200	do	43⅝
150	do	87½	400	do	b30. 44
200	do	b10 87¾	300	Chi & N. W. R.	29⅜
200	do	s30 87⅞	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	70
600	do	s30 87½	50	do	b30 71
100	do	87¼	100	Hudson R. R.	124⅜
500	do	87¼	400	do	124¾
600	do	b5 87½	100	do	s30. 124

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Cou	108⅜	500	Reading R	105
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap'l	106⅝	500	do	104⅜
15,000	Mo. State 6s	68	200	do	b3 105
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. N.	98⅞	400	do	b30 105
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	58½	100	do	b10 104⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114⅛
4,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	110	50	do	114⅜
9,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.	82	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	70¾
20,000	Am. Gold	141⅞	200	do	71
10,000	do	b3 141⅞	400	do	71¼
3,500	do	141⅞	500	do	71⅜
5,000	do	b3 141⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30. 102
50	Canton Co	29	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113⅝
100	Cumb. Coal, Prf.	25	25	do	114
100	Amer. Coal Co	6⅜	700	Clev. & Pitt. R.	s30 87
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	39½	600	do	b10 87½
50	do	b5 181	500	do	87
450	Erie R.	92⅜	300	do	b10. 87
300	do	b15 93	300	do	s10 86⅜
250	do	92⅞	200	do	86⅝
1000	do	93	200	do	s30 86⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅛	600	do	86¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	103	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30,100
100	do	103⅛	250	do	100
100	Hud. River R	124⅜	50	do	99⅝
100	do	s30 124⅛	400	do	99⅜
200	do	124⅛	100	do	s30 99¾
500	Harlem R	88	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 100⅜
1000	do	s30 88	700	do	p&c 112⅜
600	do	88⅛	200	do	opg 111
1000	do	s30 88	400	do	p&c. 113
500	do	88¾	350	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾
300	do	b15 89	50	Chic. & N. W. R.	80
700	do	b15 89¼	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	89
200	Harlem R. Pref	98	250	P., F. W. & C. R.	71½
200	Alton & T. H.	44	50	Chic. & Alton	71

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	s3 141⅞	100	Harlem R.	87⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	117⅝	500	do	b3 88
100	do	118	200	do	88
1250	Erie Railway	b3 92⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86⅜
400	do	92⅛	100	do	b3 86⅝
300	do	s3 92⅛	200	do	86¾
1150	do	92⅜	200	do	b3 86¾
400	do	c 92⅜	100	do	b10 86⅝
300	do	b3 92⅛	200	do	s4 86⅞
200	do	s10 92⅛	100	do	s30 86
500	do	s10 92	400	do	86
200	do	c 92	100	Chic. &	W. R. 29¾
300	do	s3 92	50	do	b3 29⅞
400	do	92⅛	100	do	29⅞

200	do	buw 92⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	100¾
100	Reading Railroad	104⅜	100	do	b3 100⅜
100	do	b3 103⅜	50	do	100⅝
300	M. So. & N. I. R.	70¾	100	Clev. & Tol.	112⅜
200	do	70⅞	100	do	112⅝
200	do	b3 70¾	100	do	112¾
200	do	s3 70¾	100	do	112
100	do	s10 70¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b3 96
100	do	s10 70⅞	100	do	97⅜
100	T. H. & A. R. P.	71¾	50	do	96
50	do	71⅜	50	do	b3 96⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅜	600	Harlem R.	89⅜
5,000	do	b3 68⅜	200	do	s3 89⅜
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s	63¼	200	do	s3 89⅜
50	Cumb. Coal	25⅛	500	do	s30 89⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅛	600	do	s3 89¾
50	do	118⅜	300	do	s60 89⅞
100	do	b3 118¾	1000	do	89⅞
1200	Erie Railway	93⅛	300	do	b3 89⅞
500	do	s3 93⅛	200	do	89⅞
200	do	s10 93⅛	1000	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
100	do	b10 93¼	200	do	b3 71⅜
100	do	b3 93¼	100	do	b5 71⅜
400	do	93¼	200	do	s10 71⅜
100	do	bnw 93⅜	100	do	s3 71⅜
100	do	s4 93¼	100	Ter. H. & Alt. R.	44½
200	do	b30 93⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 100
300	do	93¼	100	do	89⅜
200	do	s10 93¼	50	do	99⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts	87	100	do	99¼
100	do	86¾	100	do	99
200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	71⅞	100	Chi. & R. Is.	97
50	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	87¼	50	do	b3 97⅛

FRIDAY, June 12—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin has varied but slightly to-day,—most of the sales at 141⅞@141½ ℔ cent., closing 141½ as against 141⅞ ℔ cent. last night. Exchange on London, first-class Bankers' Bills, 155@155½ ℔ cent., on a moderate business for Saturday's mail. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers continues firm at 7 ℔ cent., but there was an easier time to-day in making up Bank accounts than yesterday. The indications at 2 o'clock were of a better supply of Money on the Street, to be loaned at call at the present rate. And this turn was favorably felt on the Stock Exchange later in the day. The conversion of United States Currency, to-day, into the 5-20 year 6 ℔ cent. Stock, amount to $2,084,800; of which $1,455,750 was through the Loan Agency, and $829,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,605,775 08, including $126,000 for Customs; payments, $2,156,163 81; balance, $21,055,506 45.

The Share market was rather steady in demand at the early Board, but owing to the unsettled feeling in reference to Money prices worked irregularly, on some descriptions rather better than last night; on others the bidding was sensitive to the pressure to sell for ready Cash. Before the Board broke up at 1 o'clock, the demand for the speculative Stocks improved, especially for Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, &c. And at and after the Second Board the disposition among buyers was generally better and prices were slightly up. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were in good request at full rates, and the 6 ℔ cents of Tennessee and Missouri were quite steady. At 4 o'clock the following figures were made, in comparison with Thursday's late quotations:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	141¾	141⅜	Harlem Pref.	101⅜	98¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	108⅛	Mich. Central	114⅛	114⅝
N. Y. Central	118	118¼	Mich. Southern	71⅞	71⅜
Erie	93¼	93¼	Mich. Guaran'd	112⅜	113
Erie Preferred	103½	103¼	Illinois Central	102	101¾
Hudson	126	124⅝	Pittsburgh	85	87
Toledo	108⅜	113	Fort Wayne	71	71⅝
Pacific Mail	182⅜	181	Rock Island	96¾	96⅜
Harlem	88⅜	89¼	Northwest	29⅜	30
Canton	29⅜	29	Galena	101¾	99⅜
Cumberland	24¾	25	Reading	105	105

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	108	Chatham	98
Mechanics'	114	Bank of the Republic	106
Union	115	Bank of N. America	103
America	127	Hanover	97
City	140	Irving	90
Phœnix	110⅜	Metropolitan	110
North River	102	People's	100
Tradesmen's	105	Grocers'	100
Dry Dock	115	East River	98
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Nassau	106
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	98
State of New-York	102⅜	St. Nicholas	94
Commerce	105	Marine	140
Commerce Scrip Stock	109	Commonwealth	98
Ocean	97	Atlantic	70
American Exchange	105	Park	125
Pacific	135	New-York Ex.	116

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	115	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	103
Erie R. firsts, '58	112	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d scr.	85
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	78
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. conv. '67	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112⅜	M. & P. du C. 1sts	105
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Clev. Col. Col. S. F.	110
Mich. S. seconds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108⅝
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	101
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	55
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92		

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending June 11, were $601,942, against $1,118,021 same week last year, and $538,069 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	279	$65,221	359	$128,343	281	$90,837
Mf. of Cot'n	139	19,446	141	27,950	36	10,296
Mf. of Silk	182	163,385	35	49,517	23	25,322
Mf. of Flax	200	30,509	250	48,808	152	27,7 8
Miscellan's	356	37,887	31	10,876	65	4,180
Total	1,176	$336,448 265,494	816	$265,494	557	$158,337 336,418
Total entered		$601,942	Total marketed			$494,785

The Galena and Chicago road earned the first week in June:

1862	$45,661
1863	43,898
Decrease	$1,763

The first week of June on the Rock Island Road gives:

1863	$44,667
1862	26,535
Increase	$18,322

The Michigan Central Road the first week in June shows the following earnings:

1862	$49,841
1863	36,075
Increase	$13,766

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned for the first week in June:

	1863	1863.
Passengers	$13,143 72	$21,742 80
Freight	25,941 06	32,886 38
Mails, &c	1,500 00	1,500 00
Total	$40,584,78	$56,129 18

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company earned for the week ending June 6, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$14,070 39	$6,235 90
Freight	21,372 45	14,412 58
Sundries	974 33	88 9 33
Total	$36,417 17	$21,547 81
From Jan. 1 to June 6	$667,455 96	$504,134 81

The Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in June were:

Passengers	$5,044 30	$6,622 75
Freight	17,841 75	29,883 83
Total	$22,886 05	$36,506 58
Increase		$13,620 53

Mr. D. L. ST. JOHN, late paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, and Mr. C. E. LAWRENCE, have established a Stock and Money office, at No. 15 Wall-street. Their references are of the most respectable character.

The *Tribune*, of this morning, reports the following figures of the Reading Company.

The following is a summary statement of the condition and operations of the Reading Railroad, as gathered from the Annual Report of the Company for 1862, and from the publication of the monthly returns of the traffic since the financial year commenced:

Length of road, including branches	355 miles.
Total cost of the road and property	$23,584,929 51

Which is represented by the following securities:

Bonds, averaging about 6 ℔ cent. interest	$12,036,100 00
Preferred stock, 7 ℔ cent	1,551,800 00
Common stock	9,997,129 51

The equipment consists of:

Locomotives	143
Coal cars	6,173
Freight cars	1,127
Passenger cars	67

Making an aggregate of 7,510, and costing about $3,500,000.

The earnings for the financial year terminating Nov. 30, 1862, were as follows.

Gross earnings	$3,911,836 80
Net earnings	2,085,771 81
Interest on the bonds, &c., amounted to	742,381 00
Leaving applicable to stock	1,353,393 81

Or about 11¾ ℔ cent. on the whole amount, preferred and common.

The increase of earnings in the first five months of the present year over the corresponding period of 1862 is $788,252. The whole expense of operating the road, including renewals, taxes, &c., is only about 45 ℔ cent. of the gross earnings. Should the present rate of increase continue throughout the year, the earnings will reach $6,000,000, which will give nearly 25 ℔ cent. on the common stock. The road, it is understood, has effected such arrangements with the Schuylkill Canal, and with other competing interests, as give it virtual control of the coal traffic in the whole region which it traverses.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 23,636 bbls. Flour, 524 bbls. Corn Meal, 23,059 bushels Wheat, 60,214 bushels Corn, 1,122 bushels Oats, 3,569 pkgs. provisions, and 734 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½@$9 68¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Inactive, at old prices.

CANDLES—Sell slowly at previous figures, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. ℔ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been dull and heavy, without any remarkable alteration in value.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 7,300 bags, part at 30½c.@31c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in limited request, at 30c.@30½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at 55c.@56c. for Middling ℔ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 400 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton continue in lively request, at $1 82½@$1 85 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and decidedly heavy to-day, in view of the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last, 11,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$6 00, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 40	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and tending downward. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $6 10@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 40@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet: sales 475 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in ess request at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request and quoted firm.

FRUIT—Business has been generally restricted; prices of the principal kinds have not varied materially.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull and quite nominal in price.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, though prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 72@$1 75; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 53; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@$1 30; Chicago Spring, $1 17¾@$1 37; ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported to-day of 101,000 bush., at 75c.@76¾c., for shipping mixed Western, 68c.@74c. for unsound; 76c.@81c. for White and 75c.@78c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at $1 01@$1 02, according to quality, ℔ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats are in pretty fair demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 78c.@80c.; State at 80c.@80¼c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unaltered. The movements in Flour and Wheat in the Milwaukee market, week ending with June 10, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice, thus: "*Flour*—The business doing is moderate, the orders here being mostly below the views of sellers. The stock of old flour is now growing quite small. Freights are steady—to New-York by Lake and Canal, $1; by Lake and rail, $1 10. Receipts for week, 11,808 bbls, against 15,724 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 212,112 bbls. Wheat—The market has been active during the week, and prices have ruled remarkably steady. Almost all of the Wheat that arrived here during the past Fall and Winter has been shipped away, and the stock on hand, about 1,300,000 bushels, is chiefly composed of lots that have arrived recently. The condition is pronounced by the inspectors and shippers to be excellent. Receipts for the week have averaged 80,000 bushels per day against an average of 103,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Freights to Buffalo firm at 10c., and to Oswego at 16c. To New-York through contracts can be made at 25c. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 18¾@$1 19; No. 2 do. at $1 04¾; Rejected at 85c.@87c. Receipts for week, 472,605 bushels against 619,622 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 598,134 bushels—since opening navigation, 3,736,812 bushels—saw to Canadian ports, 1,069,141 bushels: to American ports, 2,667,671 bushels."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 580 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@46c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 48c.@50c., and 785 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado, at 38c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but held very firmly.

OIL CAKE—Has been rather more sought after, at steady prices, ranging from $39 to $47 ℔ ton.

OILS—Have been in less request, yet quoted firm, generally.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and depressed. The demand is moderately active; sales, since our last, 3,150 bbls., at $11 25@$11 37½ for old Mess; $12@12 12½ for new Mess; and $10 25@$11 @$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in demand at 5¼c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., sales, 585 boxes. Lard is less sought after; sales, 800 tcs. and bbls. at 6c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request; sales, 485 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 16c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 8c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, reached 2,100 bags East India at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at about previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been selling in small lots at 15c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Has been inactive and altogether nominal.

SUGARS—A fair business was transacted to-day. Sales having been made privately and by auction of 1,020 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c., with 1,000 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 175,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been sparingly dealt in at unaltered figures.

TIN—All kinds have been inactive and depressed. Quotations nominal.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, part at 44¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 bushels grain at 6¾d.@7d. ℔ bushel; and 3,500 packages Provisions at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 35s. @45s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℔ bushel. For Gloucester, two cargoes of grain on terms not ascertained. For Glasgow, 300 tierces Lard at 35s. ℔ ton.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CATHERINE FENAUGHTY, by her brother THOMAS, at No. 209 Mott-st., at Martin's bakery.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 693 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. J. LLOYD BRECK, THE HEAD of the Associate Mission, Faribault, Minnesota, who is now on a visit to the Atlantic States, with a view to the increase of interest in the Church work, in the growing and important Diocese of Minnesota, and to the raising of additional funds for carrying it forward, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, June 14. Seats provided by the sextons for strangers. St. Paul's is opened every Sunday night for Divine service, at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the evening is the first of a series, of *Religion in Social Life*, will be addressed to young men. Subject—*Life in Earnest*. The public is cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7½ o'clock, a Union Meeting will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading. Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Secretary; Rev. P. S. EVANS, of Stamford, Conn., who has just returned from the camps and hospitals at New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; Rev. Messrs DUTCHER, KALLOCK and others, will address the meeting.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th st. Families from the richest to the very poorest can have a pew at a rent in proportion to their means. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Knights of the Round Table.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harger is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 6th inst., we receive our Port Hudson correspondence to the 3d, and our New-Orleans correspondence to the date of sailing. The siege of Port Hudson was progressing satisfactorily—our correspondent fully expecting the place to be in our possession before his letter could appear in print. The full description of the assault of the 27th inst.—the first reliable one which has been published—will be read with interest. A very full list of casualties is also given. From our New-Orleans correspondent we learn that Gen. Sherman was still alive, though in a critical condition. His leg had not been amputated. The *Era* of June 3, publishes an important order from Gen. Banks, to the effect that no interference is to be allowed with plantation property. Articles heretofore taken are to be restored. The guerillas were again making some trouble in the Teche Country, but no serious damage had been done.

There was some skirmishing yesterday morning on the Rappahannock, but it did not last long. Our lines remained the same as on Thursday. Lee is believed to be in much stronger force now than at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville. The indications yesterday were that he intended commencing a general movement.

The Government has created two new Military Departments—one of East, and the other of West Pennsylvania—the first under command of Gen. Couch, and the other under command of Gen. Brooks. Orders have been issued summoning for the defence of the State all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, to be formed into company columns, and when not on duty, to be returned to their homes. Gov. Curtin has also issued a proclamation setting forth the danger of an invasion by the rebels, and calling attention to the orders issued by the Generals commanding the Departments.

Up to a late hour yesterday the Government had received no later dispatches from Vicksburgh.

The engagement at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th, already noticed, was quite a spirited affair. After driving the rebels out of the place our forces were returning to the Cumberland River, when the rebels rallied and attacked the rear guard. Reinforcements were sent to our men, and after a contest of two hours, the rebels were defeated. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded: that of the rebels is not known.

From Nassau, N. P., we have the story, published in the *Guardian* of that place, of another "unjustifiable outrage" committed by a United States gunboat within the prescribed limits of the shore. The steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, from Charleston for Nassau, was overhauled by the gunboat *Rhode Island* off Abaco, and chased, according to the *Guardian's* account, until she arrived close to the shore off James Point, Eleuthera. It is alleged that the *Rhode Island*, when within 250 yards of the shore, poured broadside after broadside into the steamer—shot, grape and shell—to the imminent danger of persons in the vicinity, the missiles plowing up the earth in various directions—the firing being kept up for miles, until a shot in the steamer's boiler, and another through her bows, compelled her to take the beach, then only 50 yards distant. The steamer, however, the *Guardian* says, was subsequently got off, and proceeded to Nassau.

A very curious proceeding is reported this morning from Fortress Monroe. The steamer *Maple Leaf*, on Wednesday last, left the Fortress for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers, prisoners, on board. The steamer, when near Cape Henry lighthouse, was taken possession of by the rebels, and taken forty-five miles down the Virginia coast, where all but twenty-six of them—who refused to go with the others—landed in the steamer's boats, when the Captain and crew again took possession, steamed to Fortress Monroe and reported to Gen. Dix. No injury was done to the boat. This transaction needs inquiring into.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention on Thursday nominated Vallandigham for Governor, and George E. Pugh for Lieutenant-Governor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Corsica* arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, bringing the particulars of the capitulation of Puebla, brought from Vera Cruz by the steamer *Trent*. It will be seen that the Mexican account of the surrender, as received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, is fully substantiated by the reliable details which we now publish. Comonfort having failed to relieve the garrison, Ortegg was forced to surrender by sheer starvation—the mules, artillery horses, and even the dogs in the city having all been devoured—and by the want of ammunition.

The German Association to Aid the National Fund now in progress in Germany for the erection of a monument at Tuebingen to the great liberty-bard of Fatherland, Ludwig Uhland, lately deceased, met last evening at the Steuben House, under the Presidency of Mr. Sixtus L. Kapff. Interesting communications from Germany were read, and warmly received, and the subject of a general popular festival in behalf of the object of the society was discussed. Delegates were present from numerous associations. Adjourned until July 11.

The Aldermanic Committee to appraise the damages caused by the recent powder explosion on the East River, held a meeting yesterday, at which about 25 persons appeared as claimants for indemnity. Their names were taken and the amounts of their respective claims noted. The sums ranged from $50 to $9,775, and made a total of about $60,000. The Committee then suggested that the claimants should hold a meeting and appoint a small deputation to represent them at future meetings of the Committee, and that affidavits and vouchers be presented in substantiation of each claim. The Committee adjourned for one week.

It is stated that Adjutant-Gen. Thomas has determined, from the War Department, that New-Jersey has failed to furnish its quota by ten thousand, according to the calculation adopted of counting only three years' service, shorter terms being combined to make out the regular period.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Welles rendered his decision granting a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to unite with the Mayor in designating the *Herald*, *Sun*, *Times* and *Tribune* as the four papers having the largest "daily circulation."

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Peter Gannon was arraigned for murder, in causing the death of his wife by beating, on the 12th of March last. The prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, which was accepted by the District-Attorney, and sentence was postponed till to-day. Thomas McGillen pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was remanded. John McDermott pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

The price of Gold Coin yesterday varied but slight. It closed 142¼ ℔ cent.; Exchange on London, 155@155¼ ℔ cent. The supply of Money to the Stock Brokers was easier at 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Market was better than on Thursday on the Railway Shares. The demand for the United States 5-20 years 6 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Provisions were in less request, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries and Tallow were more active. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hides and Leather, with moderate sales of Fruit, Hops, Seeds, Tobacco, Wool, and Whisky. Trade in Dry Goods was spiritless, and the market decidedly less buoyant than in the early part of the week, yet really desirable lots of both domestic and foreign fabrics were stiffly held. The auction sale of boots and shoes, though comparatively well attended, resulted rather unsatisfactorily, as the prices realized were generally a trifle under those previously obtained. The Oil Merchants will meet daily from Monday next (inclusive) for business purposes, at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, from 11 o'clock A. M. to noon. The freight market was quiet.

The Nomination of Vallandigham.

Every true patriot has reason to rejoice in the nomination of Vallandigham to be Governor of Ohio. It is the third great step toward establishing the true line between the loyal and the disloyal men of the North. The first was taken by the Copperheads of Connecticut in their attempt to make Thomas H. Seymour, an open and unqualified opponent of the war from the outset, Governor of that State. The second was taken by Fernando Wood and his coadjutors in this State, in their late inauguration of a distinctive peace party, with clearly-defined peace principles. This third step, by the Copperheads of Ohio, is precisely in the same line, and tends to just the same gratifying result. We hail it, as we did the others.

The great danger to the loyal cause from the beginning has been not from the blows of its declared enemies, but from the wiles of its false friends. There has always been a class of politicians who have cherished in their hearts a secret sympathy with the rebels, and yet have ostensibly been for the war, because they valued popular favor. It has been the constant aim of these people to make the war ineffectual. Their system has been two-fold—first, to deprive the Government, so far as they could, of the material means of prosecuting the war; and, second, to weaken its arm by raising invidious issues against it. Thus on the one hand we saw them seeking to cut off the pecuniary resources of the Government, by balking the financial measures, which, in spite of them, have worked so admirably; and to prevent necessary reinforcements to our armies, by inspiring hatred of the white conscription, and by resisting all attempts to turn the black man to any military account. On the other hand, we saw them endeavoring to force upon the President the retention, and afterward the restoration, of a General whose delays, more than aught else, had tended to make the people impatient of the war; and to seize upon every misfortune to our arms, and upon every error or indiscretion of Government officials, and every act that by distortion could be made to appear such, as a proof that the Government was incapable of carrying on the war. All this has been their studied, deliberate management; and accompanied, as it all the while has been, with professions of great devotion to the Union, and to the war waged to save the Union, it has told with no little effect upon the popular feelings. Important elections have more than once been carried by it. And even staunch loyal men have sometimes feared that by these cunning devices, such a portion of the people might be misled that the further prosecution of the war might be seriously, and, perhaps, even fatally obstructed.

In view of these facts, the great aim of the loyal leaders has been to keep only the *vital* issues of the struggle before the people. They have justly insisted that, however unsatisfactory the policy of the Administration or the conduct of the war may have been in certain particulars, yet this did not affect the paramount necessity of sustaining the war. Whether the Administration had or had not its shortcomings and its misdoings—it would have been a superhuman administration if it had not—the merits and claims of the war, they have maintained, remained the same. The struggle, whatever the burdens or hindrances, must be carried through. Public opinion, if faithful to the public cause, would be strong enough to keep the public servants substantially to their duty; and, at the worst, no errors could be committed by them that would be more than temporary in their effects. It was the war, and nothing but the war, with all its supreme and everlasting consequences, that should be the prime concern. All this was undeniably true. But faction has kept on its insidious work, in the interest of submission and peace, just as diligently as ever. It was only because it was insidious that it was dangerous. It was only requisite that the people should understand its real character to repel it. Therefore it is a public benefit that the leaders in faction have been becoming bold enough to present peace candidates and peace platforms directly to the people.

It is true that the Ohio Copperheads still flinch a little from the open issue of war or peace. They present Vallandigham as their candidate, in the capacity of martyr, rather than of submissionist. But this ruse is too flimsy to impose upon anybody. No one can be so stupid as not to see that true war men, if they wanted to rebuke an improper exercise of military authority, would not have done it by the adoption of a candidate whose name, more than any other in the entire North, is and has from the beginning been identified with opposition to the war. There are a plenty of war men in Ohio, who go as far as Vallandigham himself for the widest latitude of speech. But no such would answer the purposes of the Columbus Convention. It was Clement L. Vallandigham, the rancorous enemy of the war—the man who, in the very commencement of the war, formed one of the five Congressmen, headed by Burnett now in the rebel army, who voted against the Loan bill to carry it on—it was he alone who was a fit exponent of their spirit and principles. They made a platform in perfect consistency with his nomination—a platform without a syllable in favor of this or any war against the seceding States, or against a division of the republic. They may raise what dust they please about their action, but its real bearings will be exactly understood. Vallandigham, the rebel-sympathizing advocate of peace from the beginning, was nominated, in sympathy with the rebels, for the furtherance of peace. The people will clearly apprehend that; and at the appropriate time will pronounce upon it at the polls, with an emphasis that will reassure every patriot in the land.

We tell these peacemongers that they are infatuated if they think that a majority of the people in any Northern State are prepared to accept this dastardly and ruinous policy. Northern manhood has not died out. There is yet an unfaltering purpose to break down this rebellion, and to reëstablish the national authority over every inch of soil now usurped by the bastard Confederacy. We want nothing better than to see that purpose express itself at the ballot-box as squarely as in the battle-field. Everything that tends to bring out the burrowing politicians upon this plain ground, where they can be seen as they are, and be met front to front, is a blessing. The loyal masses of Ohio have now the grandest of all possible opportunities to make good the proud proclamation made in their name by their last Legislature—"That we will have no dissolution of the Union; that we will have no armistice; that we can fight as long as rebels and traitors can; that the war shall go on until law is restored; and that we will never despair of the Republic."

The Siege and Fall of Puebla.

In the siege and fall of Puebla another extraordinary chapter is added to the extraordinary history of Mexico. The official documents and circumstantial details, received *viâ* Havana, and published this morning, relative to the termination of the siege and the capitulation of Gen. Ortega, deserve and will command universal attention. The account is evidently truthful, and disproves much of the statement originally put forth by the French.

On the 16th ult. women and children in Puebla were dying of hunger. The soldiers of Ortega's army had consumed their mules and cavalry horses, and even the dogs; starvation stared them in the face, and there was no hope of succor through the interposition of Comonfort. Worn out with protracted effort, weak from the want of food, and destitute of ammunition, Ortega, after counseling with his officers, dispatched Gen. Mendoza to the French commander, with a proposition to surrender the city on condition that the soldiers should be allowed to carry away their banners; that the officers should take with them their side arms, and the whole force be permitted to report to the Supreme Government at the City of Mexico. These conditions not being conceded by Gen. Forey, the Mexican commander immediately issued an order that on the morning of the 17th ult., between the hours of four and five, the soldiers should burn their colors, break their arms, spike the cannon, cast them into the ditches, and destroy the carriages. This being accomplished, the entire Mexican army of 12,000 men resolved, by universal consent, to demand no favors of their captors or make them any pledges, but await their coming in silence. There is a moral grandeur in this last act that exceeds even the heroic defence of their city. And then there is something sublime in General Ortega's note to General Forey, announcing the surrender of the City, and which concludes as follows: "I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c."

But there is a dark line in this bright page of Mexican history. It appears that the professional brigand and butcher, Marquez, with his gang of Mexican traitors, allies of the French, were the first to enter Puebla, and to such an extent were they carrying their excesses, that the French, full of admiration for the heroic defenders of the city, interposed by force and protected them from the murderous assaults of their treacherous countrymen.

It is stated that 18,000 of the French have taken up their line of march for the City of Mexico. But while there is nothing definite on this point, there is unmistakable evidence of the determination of the Mexicans to defend their Capital to the last extremity. Comonfort is blamed for failing to relieve Puebla, and he has been removed from command. Juarez has issued a stirring proclamation calling on the Governors of the several States to dispatch troops to the Capital immediately. Gen. Garza, formerly Governor of Tamaulipas, a bold and talented soldier, has been placed in supreme command of the district of Mexico. It appears that considerable of an army has already been improvised, and a stand made to dispute the advance of the French toward the Capital.

There is a plausible rumor, also, that Ortega, Llave, Negreta, and many other of the principal Mexican officers, with several thousands of the soldiers, have escaped from the French while *en route* for Orizaba. If this prove true, we shall soon hear of them in the defence of the City of Mexico.

From all the accounts, it appears that the French have gained but little glory and no comfort in the occupation of Puebla, as the prospect of conquering Mexico seems as remote as ever. It is strongly asserted that the French intend to transport such of their prisoners as can be conveyed to Vera Cruz, to their colony of Martinique. Such a course would call down the execration of the civilized world, and render the French invasion of Mexico more odious, even, than it is at present.

The Military and the Civil Power.—We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. J. N. Arnold and a speech by Senator Trumbull, on the recent attempt to suppress the Chicago *Times* by military authority, in a State which has not yet been subjected to martial law. Both these gentlemen are well-known Republicans, and cannot, by any possibility, be suspected of the slightest sympathy with Secession, or with any of its aiders or abettors. They are both warm friends of the President and of his Administration, and cannot, therefore, be suspected of any wish to promote the progress and triumph of the Democratic party. Yet both condemn, in the most unequivocal terms, the attempt of Gen. Burnside to substitute a file of soldiers for the ordinary process of law, and to make the property and liberty of individuals subject to the caprice of a military commander, rather than the requirements of the civil law.

There is always a tendency, in times of civil commotion, to follow the impulses of passion rather than the dictates of reason, and thousands of our loyal and patriotic fellow-citizens are yielding to that tendency at the present moment. There can be no doubt that a very large portion of the Democratic party are aiding and abetting the designs of the Secessionists. It seems very clear that they ought to be arrested and punished for so doing—and nine men out of ten are inclined to say that the shortest and quickest way of doing this is the best. But a very little common sense will teach any one that a just reform must be accomplished safely as well as quickly; and any person who knows anything of the character of our institutions, will readily see that such proceedings as the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by military force, will create far more formidable evils than they will correct. The man, whether he be a general or a civilian, who makes ten enemies in his rear for the sake of subduing one in front, knows very little of political strategy, and will do far more hurt than good in any field which may be committed to his control.

President Lincoln's revocation of Gen. Burnside's order was a just and timely act. It is greatly to be regretted that any occasion for it should have arisen, and we trust that there will be no necessity for its repetition.

Signs of Action.—We think there are signs that the armies of Hooker and of Rosecrans are not likely to remain long inactive. Precisely what all these signs are, it may be as well not to publish. In both of the armies on the Rappahannock things look unsettled and stormy. Hooker's late infantry movement to the other side of the river, just below the rebel lines, and his cavalry movement to Culpepper Court-house, in the opposite direction, show that he is closely watching the enemy, either with designs upon him or to learn his designs. The movement of a heavy rebel force to Culpepper Court-house, consisting of detachments of two arms of their service and the whole of their cavalry arm,—and the reconnoissances of the rebels toward the Potomac, indicate their projects if not their plans; while the fact that all the able-bodied citizens of Pennsylvania have been summoned to arms by Gen. Couch, shows the deep and pervading apprehension of invasion. Gen. Rosecrans, in the West, has received some newspaper censure for remaining so long inactive, while Grant was waging his heroic battles around Vicksburgh. It is altogether unjust, as those who give it would admit, if they comprehended Rosecrans' position and his assigned duty. His half-year's inactivity, however, is likely to be broken very soon, and that, too, by his own act. The month of June may yet prove as stirring a month for Rosecrans as May was for Grant.

The Port Hudson Heroes.—We are enabled, this morning, to give the first full account we have had of a battle, about which, thus far, we have known so little—the late battle at Port Hudson. The narrative is truly thrilling. The heroism of our troops, black and white, never was surpassed. The conduct of the blacks is most noticed, as it is the first real battle of the war in which they have been engaged. No body of troops—Western, Eastern, or rebel—have fought better in this war. We wish that the story of their exploits may be read by every patriot, copperhead, and traitor in the land.

Imaginary Fears.—One of our neighbors affects great alarm over the "fearful danger of a centralization and consolidation of the Government." Just at this moment this sounds like a rather dismal joke. With one section of the Union doing everything in its power to destroy the Government,—with half a million of armed men in the field fighting to rend the Union asunder,—with men scattered throughout the North aiding them in the effort, and every foreign hater of free institutions giving them the benefit of moral sympathy and material aid, there would not seem to be any danger of "centralization" fearful enough to alarm the soul of an average patriot. The terrified democracy must have been reduced to a very feeble state, if it is thus affrighted at imaginary dangers. The danger that threatens the country now is *disunion*, not consolidation. The fear is lest we should fall to pieces,—lest the Southern States should break away from the Union, and set the example of successful revolt to other States. When *that* peril shall have been averted we can attend to others; but while it continues to overhang the nation, all others are comparatively insignificant.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Heavy Cannonading Heard up the Yazoo.

The Fight at Milliken's Bend on Saturday.

Cairo, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *St. Cloud*, from Vicksburgh Monday morning, has arrived.

There was heavy cannonading up the Yazoo when the boat left, the import of which is not known.

Officers by this arrival say it is believed in the camps that a battle in our rear is highly probable. No one, however, believes that Johnston is able to raise the siege.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on Saturday, was of more importance than at first reported. The rebels were 1,800 strong, under Henry McCulloch. Our force was less than 1,000, over 600 of whom were negroes. The rebels at first drove our forces, nearly surrounding them. The fight was conducted with energy and desperation by our forces, and the rebels were held at bay until a gunboat came to our assistance. Eye-witnesses report our loss in killed at 134, one hundred of whom were negroes. The wounded was about the same number. The list of the killed is very large, in consequence of many of the wounded being killed under the no-quarter cry. The rebels left over 100 dead on the field, and took away several wagon loads of wounded. The negroes, it is reported, fought better than their white officers, many of whom, it is said, skulked. About the time the battle was over, a column of rebels made their appearance at Young's Point.

All citizens and transient persons had been put under arms. No attack had been made when our informant left.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

Plenty of Ammunition and Provisions in Vicksburgh.

Washington, Friday, June 12.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th inst.:

Jackson, Miss., Saturday, June 6.

Gen. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburgh, and Gen. Johnston is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

Mobile, Tuesday, June 9.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Jackson, dated the 8th inst., says there are many rumors afloat, the most reliable of which is that Gen. Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend, and cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburgh. Col. Grierson is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

Mobile, Tuesday, June 9.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Jackson on the 8th inst., says:

A courier from Vicksburgh reports cheeringly of our prospects. Our men are fatigued, but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over five hundred. Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's battery lost twelve men killed and twenty-three wounded. Nine trains, containing troops, believed to be from the army of Gen. Rosecrans, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis."

Jackson, Miss., Monday, June 8.

A scout just in from Vicksburgh reports that all is working well. The men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun.

Gen. Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from our outer works.

There has been no general assault for ten days past.

There is plenty of ammunition and provisions at Vicksburgh, and the soldiers and citizens are confident of the result.

Our entire loss during the series of assaults will not exceed 600.

There was a heavy firing with muskets and artillery yesterday, and by artillery to-day.

A private dispatch from Jackson, dated the 8th inst., reports as follows:

"Vicksburgh is all right.

Gen. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend."

The Richmond *Dispatch* editorially says:

"Our telegrams from the Southwest still continue to be of the most cheering character. The brave garrison of Vicksburgh is as confident and determined as ever, and Kirby Smith, with ten thousand men, is said to occupy Milliken's Bend, some twenty miles above Vicksburgh, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and to cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. It will be noticed that all the reports concur in the Yankee losses at Vicksburgh, and at Port Hudson they have been enormous. It is no wonder that Gen. Grant calls for reinforcements.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Friday, June 12.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON.

Up to a late hour this afternoon, nothing later had been received by the Government from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

THE AFFAIR UP THE POTOMAC.

A dispatch from Gen. Jewell, at Poolesville, says the enemy's dead left on the field yesterday, prove to be Capt. Brunner and his Second Lieutenant, of Moseby's command. The main body is somewhere near Aldie. Stahl is after him in all directions.

At latest advices, all was quiet along the lines of the Potomac.

GEN. HUNTER.

It is stated positively that Gen. Hunter is relieved, and now on his way to the North.

ESCAPE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Eighty rebels, on their way under guard in a steamer from Old Point to Fort Delaware, are said to have gobbled the guard and crew, and putting them below, run the steamer into a creek near Cape Henry and landed. They had been taken for exchange to Fortress Monroe. A difficulty arising there between our own and the rebel authorities, they were being returned. Their guard was small. They squelched it, laughed at their parole, and are on their way to the rebel army.

THE TAX ON SUGARS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet decided the vital questions relative to the tax on sugars. Nothing done by Collector Dennison, of the New-Orleans district, has been reversed or disapproved. On the contrary, he has obeyed strictly the instructions received from Washington. The doubt is whether Commissioner Lewis will confirm or overrule this instruction of the Acting Commissioner, given to Mr. Dennison in March last.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The subscriptions here, yesterday, to the Five-twenty loan amounted to $1,500,000.

SUICIDE.

Lieut. Starkie, of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham for Governor—Hon. George E. Pugh Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Cincinnati, Friday, June 12.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and was very largely attended.

Ex-Gov. Medill presided.

Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 448 out of 461 votes.

His nomination was then made unanimous.

Hon. George E. Pugh was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

The Convention then completed the State ticket by making the following nominations:

For Auditor—William Hubbard.

For State Treasurer—H. L. Knapp.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—P. Van Trump.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, protesting against President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation; condemning martial law in loyal States, where war does not exist; denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; protesting in earnest terms against the banishment of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and calling on the President to recall him, and restore him all his rights as a citizen of the United States; declaring that we will hail with delight a desire of the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and that we will cooperate with the citizens of those States to restore peace, and that we insist upon the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press and the right of trial by jury.

A dispatch was received from Gen. McClellan by S. S. Cox, in which he declined to be a candidate, and protested against the use of his name in the Convention.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Little Shelling and Picket Firing.

Lee's Force Much Increased.

A MOVEMENT EXPECTED.

Washington, Friday, June 12.

It is ascertained that there was some shelling on the Rappahannock this morning, but all was soon quiet except occasional picket firing, while our lines remain the same as yesterday.

It is positively known that Lee's force is nearly double what it was at the battle of Chancellorsville. His reinforcements have been drawn from the Blackwater, and North and South Carolina. A large portion of them are new troops. Some of the new regiments number from 800 to 1,100 men. Lee's command is divided into three corps, averaging, according to report, 30,000 men each.

All civilians not connected with the Army of the Potomac are, it is said, to be sent away forthwith.

There was evidently a stir in the rebel camp for a general movement.

THREATENED PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

Two Military Departments Formed in the State, Under the Command of Gens. Couch and Brooks.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Harrisburgh, Friday, June 12.

Gen. Couch has assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna. He summons for the defence of the State, all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, to organize an army corps, embracing cavalry, artillery and infantry, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. When not required in active service to defend the Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Harrisburgh, Friday, June 12.

The following Proclamation has just been issued:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

Information has been obtained by the War Department, that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania; the President has, therefore, erected two new Departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Brooks. I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective Departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and promptly fill the ranks of this corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides, and property from devastation.

Given under my hand, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW G. CURTIN.

REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

The Rebels in Receipt of Bad News from Vicksburgh.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Murfreesboro, 11th, says:

"A lady who came within our lines states that the rebels are in receipt of very desponding news from Vicksburgh, and that well-known rebels in Chattanooga and Shelbyville are selling off their goods and property to non-combatants at great sacrifices, in anticipation of our speedy occupation of those places.

Cheatham's division is three miles this side of Shelbyville, and Cheatham appears to be very uneasy.

The rebel Tennessee regiments are utterly demoralized. Bragg ordered one to go South to reinforce Johnston, when the men and some of the officers mutined. Bragg then ordered out a brigade to surround the mutinous regiment, and swore he would hang ten men a day until discipline was restored. Bragg also said, in the hearing of the whole brigade, that he wished these Tennesseeans were all in hell. There is great excitement over the affair in the vicinity of Bragg's army.

A VERY CURIOUS NARRATIVE.

The Steamer Maple Leaf Taken Possession of by Rebel Officers, on her Way to Fort Delaware.

Baltimore, Friday, June 12.

On Wednesday the steamer *Maple Leaf* left Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers on board.

When near Cape Henry Lighthouse, the rebels took possession of the *Maple Leaf* and sent her Captain and crew below.

She then steamed to forty-five miles below the lighthouse, sixty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, and landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer.

Twenty-six of the rebel officers refused to go with the others, and the Captain of the *Maple Leaf* then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe, and reported to Gen. Dix.

Among the rebel officers was Capt. Semmes, a son of the Captain of the pirate *Alabama*.

The rebels did no injury to the boat.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Spirited Engagement at Monticello.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 12.

A spirited engagement took place at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th inst.

Our troops, under Col. KANTZ, had driven the rebels from Monticello and were falling back toward the Cumberland River, when the rebels rallied in force and attacked our rear guard.

Our forces retreated slowly.

Reinforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperate hand to hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

Our loss was thirty killed and wounded.

The rebel loss is not stated.

EMBROIDERY.—In days of yore embroidering was esteemed so long and wearisome a task that PERRAULT condemned a beautiful Princess to embroider her wedding dress with the rays of the sun. Now a days embroidering is made a pleasure instead of a toil. With the Grover & Baker sewing machine the most beautiful embroidery can be worked with the same ease, rapidity and perfection that it performs all other kinds of sewing. This faculty of the sewing machine, which is peculiar to GROVER & BAKER'S, must prove of infinite value to ladies who desire to keep up with the fashion of embroidered garments now so popular.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's

MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Foote's Patent

UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass, overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, Blue, Light and Black.

3,000 ALPACA COATS.

2,500 LINEN DUSTERS.

At Retail,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 FULTON-ST.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Straw Hats

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.

B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

New Sewing Machines to Rent

and for sale.

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway.
East side, three doors below Broome-st.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored GAITERS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 325.—June 12, 1863.

30, 43, 53, 37, 1, 41, 11, 22, 14, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 326.—June 12, 1863.

66, 7, 77, 53, 9, 24, 37, 50, 73, 30, 4, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The perfection of chemical and medical art has been attained in the materials and their unique combination in these Bitters. All other bitters are followed by a stupefying reaction in the ratio that they exhilarate. Hence, with thousands a prejudice against the use of any has been created. With the Crimean there is no such unpleasant effect, which is owing to the very large amount of Peruvian bark embodied in them. They instantly correct nausea, cure quickly sick and nervous headache, and for indigestion, mental and physical prostration, no other medicinal compound can equal them. These are the results of months of trial in United States hospitals and private use. For sale by all druggists and family grocers.

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futhermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK. No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM NO. 40. NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.

(repeated 15 times)

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN-STARCH,

For Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.,
IS THE ORIGINAL ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ *Mr. Kingsford has brought this article to perfection.*

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c

Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH

IS THE STANDARD.
It is not Bleached or Adulterated.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognize with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH (ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1851 and 1852, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 Times Office.

THE EAR.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS,

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL

NEW-YORK,

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Reception hours daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, June 13, 1863.

THE TIME TO BUY MANTILLAS!

E. A. HAYT & CO.,

No. 361 BROADWAY,

To make room for Fall Goods, offer for the balance of this month to close out their fine Silk and Cloth Mantles

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FINE SILK AND CLOTH TALMAS.

FINE SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS.

FINE SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES.

GARMENTS SOLD AT $65 ARE REDUCED TO $45.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $50 ARE REDUCED TO $35.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $40 ARE REDUCED TO $28.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $30 ARE REDUCED TO $21.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $25 ARE REDUCED TO $18.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $20 ARE REDUCED TO $14.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $15 ARE REDUCED TO $11.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $10 ARE REDUCED TO $7.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $8 ARE REDUCED TO $5.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.

CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.

For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a PROTECTED SOLUTION of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, and strikes at the root of disease BY SUPPLYING THE BLOOD WITH ITS LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.

Try it.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF EPILEPSY, **L.Y.D.S.**

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

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SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOHN WRIGHT,	JEREMIAH PRAGER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order

JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
F. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON G. KINYON,
WM. WHITE WRIGHT,	ISAAC BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
	JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds,
U. S. 7 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Loway, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER.
JOHN BODINE.
JNO. S. HARRIS.
HELMUS W. WELLS.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS.
GEORGE H. PLATT.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE.
GEORGE C. PETERS.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD.
CHARLES BURKHALTER.
JOSEPH RUDD.
WILLIAM A. HALL.
JAMES IRWIN.
DANIEL DEVLIN.
HENRY L. HOQUET.
WARREN HARRIOT.
JONA. W. ALLEN.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:

DANIEL EMBURY,
CORNS. L. EVERITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardner A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. HORT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 31⅜ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Drectors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,	JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY,	PETER B. LOWERRE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously re-elected, viz.:

PRESIDENT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure the United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE. } (DAVID L. ST. JOHN.
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1853, and by a resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	HENRY B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next, until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 11th inst., in this City, (seven of the nine Directors being present,) it was unanimously resolved that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Election of Directors shall be postponed from the 17th of June until WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July next. Due notice of the meeting and of the closing of the transfer books will be given.

(Signed.) GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
President *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June, 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1862, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1850.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DONALD MCGOUGHSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE.
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participating policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 16th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 10 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 7,634 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 900 square feet of grate surface and 25,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 15 feet 3 inches diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of pistons, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, two-bladed, and a feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS S. HALL withdraws from the same. The business will be continued by the other partners, who alone are authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm and sign the firm name in liquidation.

THOMAS S. HALL,
GEORGE W. WETMORE,
GEORGE H. DEARBORN.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITHERELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 5 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N B—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing near six 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating the symptoms of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of quacks, up to every dodge to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject. Physiological and Medical. Illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates, 500 pages, well bound; 250th edition; will be sent anywhere free by post for $1 by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the sold office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 3 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NOTICE.
The Steamship CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from New-York for Cork and Liverpool on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst. Steerage passengers will be taken by her at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)
The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday.....June 13
GLASGOW	Saturday.....June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday.....June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 00
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 3, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8 to A. M., for White Plains, 9:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6 to 7 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M., Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.
On and after Monday, June 15, there will be three trips; leaving New-York at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, with its thousand islands, affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fish ing*; and the whole country abounds in natural curiosities, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 28.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.—THE NEW STEAMER SPRIDE will make a trip to Glen Cove, stopping at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone and Strattonport. Will leave Peck Slip, East River, at 8:30 A. M., Bronx-st. 8:45, 10th-st. 9, 26th-st. 9:15. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2:45 P. M., New-Rochelle 3:30, and stopping at all the landings.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday Schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South-up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 8th-av. and Hudson River.
Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 3 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st. and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 56th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River.
Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOWLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—THE COMmittee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 16 City Hall, to consider all papers now before them.
Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please be in attendance.
JOHN BRICE,
JAMES HAYES,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested on application of property owners on James-slip for relief of assessments for paving said street, are invited to attend without further notice.
ANDRE FROMENT,
PETER MASTERSON,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

POUND NOTICE—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, for expenses, one bay mare, at the Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated June 9, 1863. JOHN HART, Pound Master.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

RARE CHANCE FOR MANUFACTURERS.—Water power for sale, now ready for any kind of machinery. The building is of brick, with stone foundation, four stories high, 50 by 155 feet, over-shot wheel, all iron, will drive any machinery the building will hold; on a never-failing stream; about 13 acres of land, and houses to accommodate 30 or 40 families; also, a good storehouse, all in complete order and now ready for use; situated in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, sixty miles from New-York, and within 20 minutes' drive of the dock on the Hudson River, and one half-mile from the Erie Branch Railroad. Parties wanting water-power and everything ready to put in machinery will find it to their interest to examine this property. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the village of Flushing, L. I., bounded by Bridge-st. (200 feet,) Clinton-av. and Flushing Creek, (900 feet,) containing about 36 lots, together with the wharves and docks attached. This property adjoins the town dock, and is the only depot of the steamboats, ferries and other water communications with the village. It is also admirably adapted for extensive manufacturing purposes, where navigable water frontage is desirable. It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, or will be leased for a term of years. Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF BROOKlyn, on one of the city railroad routes, a new cottage house of ten rooms, with garden large enough to grow all required by a small family; young fruit trees; two-stall stable and coach-house. Price $6,500; only $3,000 cash required. Address H. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. T. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—A TRACT situated in Hamilton County, on the head waters of the Hudson River, containing about 10,000 acres, heavily covered with cherry, pine, spruce and hemlock. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

20 ACRES OF LAND—VERY DESIRABLY LOcated, 40 minutes from New-York, will be sold, upon advantageous terms to the purchaser; depot near; 14 trains per day to New-York. Inquire of G. STEVENS, Room No. 4, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT ON THE northeasterly corner Greenwich and Murray sts. Location for a jobbing business equal to any in the Third Ward. For particulars inquire at J. LADEN'S, No. 190 Washington-st. Terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property at Throgg's Neck, the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee. This property is situated directly on and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, and is really the finest country seat in Westchester County. The mansion and outbuilding are most complete. The land, consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres. This sale offers a rare inducement to parties seeking a country residence. Sale peremptory. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 1 o'clock train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, to Williamsbridge. A stage will be in readiness to convey persons to the premises.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE BER

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Continued from First Page.

W. H. Bean, Co. H, 21st Me.—foot.
C. Williams, Co. I, 2d La.—foot.
P. Wolfe, Co. C, 2d Louisiana—arm.
C. Hussinger, Co. E, 2d La.—arm.
John Grover, Co. A, 2d La.—arm.
P. Kron, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
John Galliper, Co. C, 2d La.—arm.
David Hecox, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—arm.
Fenton Gibson, Co. C, 2d Louisiana—arm.
E. Flaischman, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
Thos. Litzane, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—back.
Silas Chrisman, Co. E, 49th Massachusetts—hand.
John Linder, Co. G, 2d Louisiana—neck.
J. Irwin, Co. G, 2d La.—leg.
Jas. Brownlee, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts—finger.
B. L. Johnson, Co. I, 116th New-York—hand.
W. D. Stephens, Co. B, 21st Maine—hand.
Sergt. D. C. Congden, Co. K, 116th N.Y.—hand and foot.
Wm. Read, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—head.
Pat. O'Connel, Co. H, 48th Massachusetts—finger.
G. W. Perkins, Co. H, 21st Maine—foot.
Lieut. W. J. Morgan, Co. I, 11th New-York—thigh.
M. Fitzgerald, Co. F, 2d La.—leg.
John Fedric, Co. B, 2d La.—shoulder.
Jas. McGowan, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—leg.
T. Poole, Co. I, 2d Louisiana—private.
John E. Hinton, Co. E, 49th Mass.—wrist.
Chas. Iback, Co. K, 116th New-York—hand.
Theo. Hanshka, Co. G, 2d Louisiana—head.
A. W. Brett, Co. E, 49th Massachusetts—side.
Col. Bartlett, 49th Massachusetts—arm and foot.
W. H. Sandy, Co. A, 116th New-York—shoulder.
Christian Ellis, Co. E, 2d La.—knee and mouth.
Jos. Stephens, Co. C, 49th Massachusetts—shoulder.
Miles L. Leach, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—back.
W. H. Purdy, Co. D, 116th New-York—shoulder.
Edwin Pingrey, Co. F, 116th New-York—two fingers.
Thos. Hoey, Co. A, 110th New-York—hand.
Wm A. Austin, Co. D, 21st Maine—hip.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Great Union Demonstration in Congo Square—Order from Gen. Banks Regarding Plantation Property—The Guerrillas in the Teche Country—Gen. Sherman in a Critical Condition, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The city is assuming a very dull aspect, and the warm weather is very debilitasing.

The Union demonstration in Congo Square, on Thursday evening, was a splendid affair, and attended by at least 6,000 people. The speakers, THOMAS JEFFERSON DURANT and Hon. M. HAHN, as usual, made their mark in oratory. The burden of their argument was the necessity of a Convention, to form a new State Constitution, in which the importynt clause was to be incorporated—"no Slavery"—by a State law. Time and the vote of the people will determine that important point, and the test of free soil and free labor made. The experiment is now being tried by the Gouernment.

An important order was issued this morning by Gen. BANKS, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD NEAR PORT HUDSON, June 1, 1863.

No person, military officer or other, will take from any plantation worked by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, any article of property whatever, or in any way interfere with the working of the same; and any person or persons who have taken from the Ashland, Bowden, Le Blanc, Hermitage, or Port Houmas plantations, property of any description, will return the same to the plantation from which it was taken.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

As stated in my last, the guerrillas have been committing depredations in St. Mary's Parish, Franklin, New-Iberia and in the neighborhood of Brashear City. A party on a raid opposite Brashear City, made a demonstration to capture cattle, &c., when the Nationals opened on them, shelling the woods opposite and capturing ten of them. Brashear City is well defended by a fort mounting six 64-pounders, with a small garrison: but having about 6,000 to 8,000 contrabands, they can defend that point assisted by the navy in the bay. The plantations in the vicinity are nearly deserted—all the cattle, horses, sugar and molasses having been taken off.

Gen. SHERMAN is still in a critical condition. His leg is not yet amputated. G.

The Suspension of the Chicago Times.

CARD FROM HON. I. N. ARNOLD CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT'S REVOCATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S ORDER.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: During the excitement growing out of the order of Gen. BURNSIDE, suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I was urged to ask the President to revoke the order. I refused to do this, because not having read that paper for several weeks previously, I did not know how far the paper had gone, nor precisely upon what grounds the order had been issued. I did, however, request the President to give his careful consideration to a petition, asking that the order be rescinded or suspended. It was not in my power then to express any intelligent opinion as to whether the order should or should not be abrogated, and I never have expressed any opinion to the President on that point, one way or the other. But that which I asked the President to do I have endeavored to do myself. I have given it a careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the President has done right in revoking the order, and as in this opinion I differ from some of my friends, I desire to express the reasons why I approve of this act of the President.

If you will pause and reflect a little, I think I can satisfy you that you have been doing the President and others great injustice. It was BURKE, I think, who said that the shield against calumny was *character*. I sympathize with you in your natural indignation at the existence of a paper among us of the character of the *Times*. Your condemnation of me I regret, but I appeal to your *sober second thought*. Strike me if you please, but hear me first. Is there a man in Chicago who would have had more personal reason to rejoice at the suppression of the *Times* than I? If so, I know not who he is. No other man received from it so much personal abuse, and that of the most bitter and malignant character. I believe its tendencies are dangerous to our country's cause; yet, believing that it has a constitutional right to abuse me and the Government, subject to punishment by the laws of the land, I think the President did right in revoking the order for its military suppression. Had I listened to personal resentment or indignation, I should certainly have urged the President not to interfere with BURNSIDE'S order. Even those who differ with me will, perhaps, give me credit for honesty of purpose. I feel entirely confident that when the passion and excitement of the day have passed, you will approve of my conduct as heartily as some of you now condemn it.

Why do I approve the order of the President? Because in my judgment the order of Gen. BURNSIDE was unwarranted by the law and the Constitution. If that order had been sustained by the President, it would have made an issue before the people, upon which the friends of the Administration, not being in the right, could not have succeeded. The sagacity and good sense of the President have saved you from political disaster.

My friends, we have a common purpose—to crush this hellish rebellion: but is it not possible that you are wrong in the *means*, when one of them is the suppression of freedom of the Press by military power? When you see the President, the Judges of the United States Courts, men, all of them, of your own party—men whose patriotism, loyalty and integrity no man will question—when you see them all, although hating the *Times* as they hate treason itself, yet all declaring that this military arrest is wrong, is it not possible that you are in error, and that these thoughtful, true men, acting under their responsibilities to the Constitution and their oaths—is it not just possible that they may be right, after all?

I do not propose to argue the constitutional question. It is too clear for argument. No intelligent man can deny that such an order violates the Constitution. Intelligent and candid men, who justify the order, defend it, not as constitutional, but as a necessity, resulting from the dangerous condition of the country.

It is simply an exercise of power in direct conflict with every guarantee of the Constitution and of the Magna Charta. To those who excuse or justify this order on the ground of necessity to save the life of the nation, let me beg their attention a moment, while I attempt to show that no such necessity exists, and that an adequate remedy exists, without resorting to so dangerous a precedent. The American people are not ready to acknowledge our Constitution a failure, nor are they ready to see a military dictator established. There is no difficulty in punishing treason and suppressing sedition, without overturning the Constitution. Where war or insurrection exists *in fact*, any General in command may arrest and punish dangerous characters, and suppress summarily treasonable and seditious publications. This was done by Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans, and defended on the ground of necessity, by Judge DOUGLAS.

All violations of military orders, which a military commander, under the articles of war or the laws of the land, has the right to take, the military power can punish. For instance, if any person aids a deserter to escape, or resists his arrest, or creates by word or act, mutiny or insubordination in the camp, for all such, and like offences, the offender may be summarily arrested and punished by military power.

For resisting the draft and all offences connected with the raising of troops the provisions of the law are ample. If the Chicago *Times* encourages desertion, advises resistance to the arrest of a deserter or resistance to the draft, it becomes liable to summary trial and punishment. If it in any way gives aid and encouragement to the rebels—as in my judgment it often has—under the provisions of the law, it may be indicted, tried and punished.

But, I may be asked, what shall be done where, as in the Border States, the civil law is paralyzed, when sympathy with the rebels is active, zealous and dangerous? I answer, for such sections of the country, as in Missouri, Tennessee, and portions of other States—you must have martial law. Is Chicago and Illinois in that condition? If so, then I am for martial law. That, my fellow-citizens, is the remedy. If traitors are conspiring in our midst, to overthrow the Government, and preparing to inaugurate civil war in our midst, and the danger is imminent, let the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended and martial law proclaimed.

If insurrection, rebellion and civil war are being concocted and prepared in Illinois, and if the public safety requires it, the President has the power, and he ought to exercise it, of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and proclaiming martial law. This he has the clear constitutional right to do.

These, then, are the powers, ample and full, to punish treason and sedition, and all who aid and abet it, without overturning the great principles of liberty which make our Government worth all the blood being shed to preserve it.

Is it then wise to resort to doubtful means of punishing traitors, when we can reach them by legal and constitutional means?

The greatest danger which now threatens the success of the Union cause is a serious division in the loyal States. With the loyal States substantially united, our success in restoring the Union is only a question of time. Illinois, although the fourth State in the Union, is, I think, first in the physical and moral power it has brought to aid the President in crushing the rebellion. A serious division here between the people and Legislature of our State, and the Federal Government, and our great cause would be greatly jeopardized. Is it prudent for the Administration to bring on an issue, involving the liberty of the Press, with the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States, and both the confidential friends of the President, and our only Republican Senator, against the Administration on the issue?

Again, if you suppress the *Times* by military force, you must suppress the expression of the same sentiments, by whomsoever and wheresoever uttered. That which is sedition in Chicago is sedition in New-York City. FERNANDO WOOD speaks as rank treason as the Chicago *Times* publishes. He uttered it to thirty thousand people last week in New-York. If you suppress the *Times*, you must suppress WOOD. Shall the President go out of his way to raise an issue with the Governor of New-York?

No, my fellow-citizens, in critical times, the Government must combine prudence and discretion with energy and boldness. WOOD and STORRY both are dangerous men and should be punished. Let them be punished by legal and constitutional means. Punish them according to law, and all loyal men of all parties will sustain you. Attempt to punish them by illegal and unconstitutional means, and you give them an immense advantage. With the law on our side, we will crush these men to atoms. With the law on their side, we provoke civil tumult and commotion, and if you succeed in striking them down, you strike down the Constitution with them.

My judgment and my advice is: Suffer these pests and nuisances to exist until they come clearly within the provisions of some civil or military law, and then punish them with *inexorable firmness and decision*.

Let me remind my Republican friends of another point. You remember when the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech was crushed in the slave, and now rebellious States. This cursed rebellion could never have occurred but for the destruction of these safeguards of freedom.

The Democrats, now sensitive on these points, when their rebel friends trampled these great principles under foot, had no rebuke for them. We, the Republicans, were the champions of liberty then, let us stand by it now. For myself, I did what I could for the freedom of the press then, and "*timid*" as the *Times* charges me to be, I shall have the courage to stand by it now, even though the *Times* should damn me with its praise, and my own friends denounce and condemn me.

Let me admonish my friends that the *precedents* we we make may return "*to plague the inventors*."

Next year we elect a President. I suggest that it is among the remote possibilities, if we give our opponents the advantage of making the people believe that the liberty of the Press, freedom of speech and the trial by jury are involved, and that our party has trampled these great principles under foot, it is just possible that they may succeed. I desire to aid in the establishment of no precedent which will limit my freedom of speech, nor prevent my declaring what I believe, that the cursed spirit of human Slavery is the cause of all our troubles, and that we shall never have permanent peace and union until it has been destroyed.

I believe this civil war, which is the suicide of Slavery, will be the regeneration of the nation. I desire to see no precedent established which will prevent me from expressing this and other sentiments, termed radical, which I entertain, and which I hope to enjoy the privilege of expressing until this rebellion is crushed, and all traitors, North and South, subdued, and we enjoy, as in the early days of the Republic, liberty regulated by law, throughout our beloved country.

I have thus expressed my sentiments, conscious that they will be condemned by some of my friends, but with full faith that time will vindicate their soundness. I am, very respectfully, yours,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR TRUMBULL.

At a meeting held in Chicago on Thursday evening last, during the excitement about the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by Gen. BURNSIDE, Senator TRUMBULL made a speech which is reported as follows in that paper:

Mr. TRUMBULL said: It was rather embarrassing to attempt to speak to an audience which insisted on hearing some one else, but solemn convictions of duty compelled him to speak, when under ordinary circumstances he would have remained silent.

He did not come to inflame their passions already too much aroused. Their country was in danger, and they must look the peril in the face. No adjectives he could pile up, no vile names he could apply to those who do not agree with him, calling them copperheads and traitors, would assist in arresting this rebellion or in asserting the supremacy of the constitution and the laws.

He did not desire to inspire them with a *hurrah*, but he wished to talk to their judgments, and inspire them through appeals to their *reasons*.

The times, he said, are grave! A majority of the people of our State are taking ground against the Administration,—and why? In the name of Heaven why is this? I will tell you why; I will point out to you some of our mistakes, that they may be corrected in the future. The reason is, we have not adhered to DAVID CROCKETT'S motto, "Be sure you are *right*, and then go ahead" [A voice—"We are always right."] I have lived long enough to know that I am not infallible, perhaps you are; I have some respect for the opinion of others.

One of our mistakes is that we have allowed our opponents to make false issues. But this is not the worst. The great change, the change that has damaged the Administration above all others, is that we are in favor of the exercise of arbitrary power, that we are opposed to the freedom of speech and opinion, to the freedom of the press, in favor of curtailing personal liberty and in favor of a despotism. Now we should not allow these things. We have been the advocate of free speech for the last forty years, and should not allow the party which during that whole time has advocated the gag to usurp our place.

We are fighting for the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution, and all the liberties it guarantees to every citizen. And it makes me feel bad when I hear some honest friend, brimming full of patriotism, say he does not care for the Constitution and does not want to have it forced into his way, or thrust in his face until the war is over. The rebels cannot thrust it in his face, for they have no rights under it—*no rights under it*, save the right to be tried and hung for treason. [Continued applause.]

In certain districts the military law is supreme. Gen. GRANT is in command of an army in the State of Mississippi, which is in revolt. Will any one deny his right to make arrests, his right to suppress newspapers, and to level fire, like those around you tonight, in order to get a range for his guns? No. And yet these are all *arbitrary* powers. But these exercises of it are not the troublesome cases. The great difficulty is in these districts, where rightful civil government is in operation, where the judicial tribunals are open, and the laws respected—the laws which afford a remedy for *every* wrong. As a *rule*, we must remember that the civil law is superior to the military law, and the cases are rare, *very rare*, where the rule can be reversed. If here resolves itself into the plain, naked question of whether the President and his Generals, by the simple clicking of a telegraph instrument, can cause the imprisonment of A, B, or C. If one General can do it another can do it, and where is the end? Who can fix the limit? [Great sensation and murmurs.]

Do you propose to interfere with the ballot-box? [Cries of "No! No!" "Never, Never," from all parts of the meeting.] I am glad to hear you say that and glad you are so unanimous. Did it ever occur to you that the next election may put an entirely different face upon affairs? The next election may bring great and deplorable changes, when VALLANDIGHAM and men of his class may determine who are to be arrested. [Cries of "No! that can never be." "Never, never," from all parts of the crowd.] Well, gentlemen, there is no use in closing your eyes to the facts which exist around you on every side. I told you I came here to address myself to your reason and not your passions, and in view of that light I ask you who are being elected Governors of loyal States, who compose a majority of the Legislature of the loyal State of Illinois, and who was recently elected Mayor of her principal and most loyal city; and in view of these facts what may the future not have in store? [Cries of "JENNISON!" "Music!" "We don't want to hear you; you sent a telegram to the President."] I know I am distasteful, but am I not truthful? I would claim your reason divested of passion. The same chalice you hold to the lips of your adversaries to-day, to-morrow may be returned to your lips. Would you like to drink of it? Close our eyes as we may, there is no safety for us—no safety for you and I and every American citizen, now and in the future, but in an unvarying adhesion to the constitutional landmarks of our fathers. [Further cries of "JENNISON!" "Music!" and much dissatisfaction.]

You are wrong—it is your greatest and gravest mistake, in allowing your adversaries to place you in the position of being opposed to the Constitution. [Cries for JENNISON, and "Give us somebody else."] I see that I am distasteful, but I cannot help it, and will not detain you long.

Who is there among you who does not believe in adhering strictly to the Constitution in these times, and extending to every citizen of the loyal States its guarantees? Who among you is prepared to acknowledge our Government is a failure? Who among you is prepared to say the Constitution is a fine thing for peace—good enough—but when war comes, it must be rolled up and laid away? Or in other words—for it means the same—who among you is ready to substitute the will and opinion of one man, who may be another VALLANDIGHAM, in place of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land? [Cries of, "We don't want any more of that." "What's that band for?"] Well, hear me through, for I will not be long, and the questions before you are of so much importance and gravity that you should listen patiently, and not only that, decide dispassionately.

The Constitution is *broad*. It grants all powers necessary, even for the suppression of treason in the North. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, it is just as legal and binding upon the General in the field, and the civil officers of the nation, as it is upon the humblest citizen in the land. Has it come to this, that you will deny in the free city of Chicago the right of a citizen to discuss the acts of the President? [Cries of "We won't allow it," and "None but Copperheads do that, and we will stop them."] Is there a man in this audience who has not expressed to-day his dissatisfaction with some act of the President? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," "We have none of us expressed any dissatisfaction."] Ah, do all of you, then, think the President's revocation of Gen. BURNSIDE'S order, suppressing the Chicago *Times*, was *right*? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "It was wrong!" "He ought to have enforced the order!"] Then you all deserve to be taken in hand by the military power and sent beyond the lines.

You will be much stronger with the law on your side. Show that Mr. STORRY has counseled resistance to the draft or encouraged desertion; these are penitentiary offences. Then arrest him and take him before the courts. Where would you get your mob to rescue? Why there would not be a corporal's guard in the city that would go into it. Try him in the courts. [A voice—"No, this would take too much time; it would take two years."] Too much time! Cannot you wait for the execution of the law? It would not take two months. Do you know what the laws are? I will read some of them.

He then read from a law of the late Congress forbidding correspondence with the rebels and affording them aid and comfort. [A single voice on the stand—"That's just what WILBUR F. STORRY does every day."] Then go, he said—you are a citizen—and make complaint to the Grand Jury yourself. It is your duty.

[Advertisement.]

MARGARET BLOUNT'S
NEW STORY,
DOWNE RESERVE;
OR,
THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL,
commences in
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For June 27.
READY AT NOON ON MONDAY.

[Advertisement.]

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A. RANKIN & Co.,
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[Advertisement.]

"How to Train up a Child," by Rev. H. W. BEECHER; Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; Mind depends on Body; How Men are Measured; Orators; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents should Study Children; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Sacredness of Parentage. In June No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10c., worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Nothing gives such a perfect finish to a gentleman's dress as a good hat. In order to make the effect complete, the hat must be elegant in shape, beautiful in finish, and in fashionable style. Hats combining all these desirable qualities, added to the still more important ones of durability, may be had of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, who stands at the tip top of his line in all these essentials. One trial of his elegant castors will prove the truth of the assertion.

[Advertisement.]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.—Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, over Laura Keene's Theatre. This house, thoroughly renovated and refitted, has been opened as a first-class lodging-house for gentlemen only. The appointments throughout are of the first order and the rooms unusually large and airy. Billiard room (Phelan's tables) in the house. W. H. HALE,
Formerly with Crook & Duff, Manager.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE DWARFS AT BARNUM'S.—Yes, reader, the last chance to see these wonderful little people, Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, Commodore NUTT and MINNIE WARREN—such a quartette of elfins as the world has never before produced. Ladies and children, go early—go in the morning before the crowd gets there. Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BULLEY—JAMES.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., JOHN BULLEY, jr., of New-York City, to ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late E. K. James, Esq., of the former place.

CADY—HAMILTON.—In Trinity Church, West Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. PHILANDER K. CADY, Pastor of Grace Church, Albany, and HELEN S. HAMILTON youngest daughter of the late David Hamilton, Esq., of Watervliet, N. Y.

CHAPIN—CHAPIN.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of John R. Chapin, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. Wm. Richmon, Mr. EDWIN H. CHAPIN, of North Hadley, Mass., to Miss EMMA L. CHAPIN, only daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Chapin, of this City. No cards.

☞ Springfield and Providence papers please copy.

DE LANCEY—CLARKE.—On Thursday, June 11, in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., by Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey, JOHN P. DE LANCEY and WILHELMINA VERVEER, daughter of the late Richard M. Clarke, of New-Haven, Conn.

LARDLAW—ONDERDONK.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., by Rev. Charles Ritter, HENRY B. LARDLAW and ELIZABETH C. ONDERDONK. No cards.

MCGRAW—SOUTHWORTH.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Rodman, THOMAS MCGRAW, of Jersey City, and SARAH E. SOUTHWORTH, daughter of Wm. Simpson, of West Farms, Westchester County. No cards.

MESHAW—CRONIN.—On Thursday, June 11, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, ALONZO MESHAW to ELIZA, only daughter of the late Daniel Cronin, Esq., both of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

MANDELL—OSGOOD.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, THOMAS MANDELL, of New-Bedford, Mass., to HARRIET OSGOOD, of Charlestown.

PARKER—BERTHOLF.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, CHARLES E. PARKER to CATHERINE ANN R. BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Daniel V. H. Bertholf.

SHAW—HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 175 West 48th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW to Miss HELEN BOYD HUNTER, all of this City.

TUCKER—LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, D. D., JOHN C. TUCKER and ANN AUGUSTA LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late James Smith, all of this City.

WELLS—JAMES.—In Exeter, N. H., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. O. T. Lamphear, DANIEL FRENCH WELLS, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JENNIE JAMES, of Exeter. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 12, CYNTHIA A., wife of Edwin S. Adams.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 59 Ryerson-st.

BOWERMAN.—On Thursday, June 11, HENRY CLAY BOWERMAN, only son of William D. Bowerman, aged 10 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Eastchester, this day, (Saturday) 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mount Vernon station.

BEDELL.—On Thursday, June 11, Miss CATHARINE A. BEDELL, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

BURGER.—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, June 10, JANE, relict of David D. Burger, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Episcopal Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 18, North River, at 12½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, June 11, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 64 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Timothy R. Crawford, Jamaica, L. I.

CROSS.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, of dropsy, MRS. ANN CROSS, aged 80 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 78 East Broadway, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from which place her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for burial.

COWLES.—The friends of the late Col. DAVID S. COWLES, and those of his brothers residing in this City, are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of Edward P. Cowles, No. 100 East 18th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from which place the remains of the late Colonel will then be escorted to the steamboat *Oregon*. The funeral of Col. COWLES will take place at Hudson, Columbia County, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE VOE—In this City, on Friday morning, June 12, LIZZY, daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy De Voe, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, on Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 West 13th st. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves 31st-st. station, at 11 52 o'clock A. M.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, LILLIE, youngest daughter of Tredwell and Mary Ketcham, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 West 26th-st., without further notice.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 12, LEONORA, infant daughter of Geo. L. and Christina M. Nichols.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 109 Clinton-st., corner of State.

SLATER.—On Friday, June 12, after a lingering illness, NICHOLAS SLATER, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the Potterson Benevolent Association, are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 127 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 11, AMELIA WRIGHT, wife of John D. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, (Sunday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her residence at Poughkeepsie, and on Second day, (Monday,) at Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.

Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROWLE, Captain,
HAMILTON LIEBER, Captain,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on or about the 9th of June, a wallet containing sundry papers, with the following-described certificates of stock, transfer of which has been stopped:

Certificate No. 37, for 100 shares of Erie Lead Co.
Certificate No. 79, for 100 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 662, for 300 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 761, for 50 shares of Quicksilver Min. Co.
Certificate No. 3-1, for 59 shares of Milwaukee and Racine Du Chien second-class preferred stock. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on delivering the above at the office of GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 11, a single stone DIAMOND PIN. The above reward and a more particular description given by returning it to WOODY, No. 45 Exchange-place, basement.

FULL PARTICULARS
OF THE
DARING CONSPIRACY
TO
ASSASSINATE MR. PLUMB,
A
DIAMOND MERCHANT ON BROADWAY,
TOGETHER WITH
A LIFE-LIKE PORTRAIT
OF
HARMAN W. BEECHER,

who is now in the Tombs, charged with being the principal in this bold attempt to kill and rob a man in broad daylight, in our most public thoroughfare, together with the previous career of this desperate outlaw, will appear

IN THIS WEEK'S
SUNDAY DISPATCH.

For sale by all News Agents

ON SUNDAY MORNING.

THE SECRET DESTROYER;—A THRILLING Romance of the Empire City. By Capt. WHEELER, U. S. A., will be found in this week's SUNDAY DISPATCH. Out on Sunday morning, and for sale by all news agents.

BROOKLYN DISCLOSURES!—THE SUNDAY DISPATCH for this week will contain some rich items from Brooklyn Life. Piety at a large discount in the City of Churches. For sale by all news agents on Sunday morning.

A CAPITAL NUMBER!—BE SURE TO GET a copy of this week's
SUNDAY DISPATCH.
It will contain the LARGEST VARIETY of CHOICE ORIGINAL MATTER ever offered in any paper at the price! Sold by all news agents on Sunday morning.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, June 13, 1863.

TO STONE QUARRYMEN.—SEALED PROposals, indorsed "proposal for trap-blocks," will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

For the supply for the use of this department of ninety thousand stone blocks for paving, of the following dimensions and character, viz.:

The blocks may be of trap-rock, or of any syenite equal in hardness to what is called Quincy granite.

The blocks to be four inches wide, six to nine inches long and eight inches deep: each block to be square and even in formation, and of the same dimensions on the bottom as on the top.

No stone will be received which in depth is either more or less than eight inches, or which in width varies more than one-half inch from four inches, or which in length is less than six inches.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. Specifications, with the form of agreement attached, will be ready on or about Thursday, June 18.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CARPET WARP—WOOL AND TOBACCO Twine; Twine for Vines, Vegetables and Flowers; Wrapping and Fancy Twines; Loom and Blocking Cord. H. A. HARVEY, Twine and Cordage Warehouse, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAEROUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation: and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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